The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

AN EFFORT TO REVIVE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE DEFEATED BY A CALL OF THE YEAS AND NAYS—THE BILL TO ORGANIZE A GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION—RODERICK R. BUTLER AND THE SUGG FORT CLAIM—THE LAWRENCE-SYPHER CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House finished the Post Office Appropriation bill to-day, after a brief struggle, during which one call of the roll was had upon a proposition to partially restore the franking privilege. Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, sought to have a clause incorporated in the bill permitting all public documents to be sent free through the mails by Senators and members. The amendment was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, but when the yea and nay vote was taken, it was rejected by 125 to 93. Seeds from the Department of Agriculture were treated like public documents. It was noticeable that the Democrats generally voted to restore the frank, and the Republicans generally against it. The bill was passed with but few amendments, all unimportant except that which repeals the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail. The appropriation bills have thus far been kept singularly free from extraneous matters, and none of them have yet been used as pack-horses to carry through Congress lame and feeble propositions, or stupendous jobs.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It was thought yesterday that the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia would be disposed of by the Senate to-day, without an extended discussion, and the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was then to be called up by Mr. Morton; but the District bill occupied the whole day. The amendment proposed by Mr. Morton to provide for the election of the Board of Commissioners led to a long discussion, and was finally rejected by a vote of 28 yeas to 28 nays. The amendment was opposed by all the Democrats and the following Republicans: Allison, Gilbert, Ingalls, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Stewart, and Wadleigh. Immediately upon the announcement of this vote, Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the bill on the table, and this motion was defeated by a vote of 35 nays to 23 yeas. Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress. Mr. Edmunds opposed it, and expressed the opinion that it was all moonshine to have any such clause in the bill. Mr. Sherman said he would support the bill with that amendment, though he was opposed to the appointment of Commissioners by the President, and preferred they should be elected by the people. He believed the next Congress would take the appointing power away from the Executive and make the Commissioners elective. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in reply to Mr. Morton, who has fought the bill steadily, said he did not think that Senator had read it, as he did not seem to know anything about it. He spoke of the care the special committee had taken to frame the bill, and argued that there was nothing of a partisan nature in it. It was framed in the interest of good government, and he appealed to the friends of the bill to stand by it. He made an effort to have it disposed of to-day, but the Senate would not sit it out. If the bill is not talked to death before a vote is reached, it will undoubtedly pass.

THE SUGG FORT FRAUD.

Roderick R. Butler has not yet escaped from the consequences of the Sugg Fort business. While the Committee of the House, charged with examining the subject, has a majority of one against taking any action, a minority of five members of the same committee will unite in signing a report recommending his expulsion from the House. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in turning the evidence over to the courts for prosecution, is all the circumstances warrant, and that at this late period of the session there is not time to make the investigation which is necessary to secure exact justice. The majority of the committee ought at the same time to explain why they allowed the case to be delayed till such an argument has become effective.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SEAT OF MR. SYPHER, OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. Effingham Lawrence, who contests J. Hale Sypher's seat as Representative from Louisiana, was heard by counsel in the Committee on Elections to-day. Mr. Sypher will appear before the committee in his own behalf to-morrow. It appears from the testimony that about 1,700 votes were counted for Sypher on affidavits made up at one time and in one place, and all in the same handwriting, without the knowledge of the people who were represented to have made them. His majority, after these affidavits were counted in with the vote, was less than 100. This is the statement of facts against him, and the rebutting evidence does not seem to find much weight with the committee. If Mr. Sypher is not compelled to give up his seat it will be because the end of Congress is so near. There is no doubt that Lawrence would have been given a seat if he had urged his contest earlier in the session. It seems that he came here last Winter to urge his claim, but found that several other contests were to be first decided, and rather than wait about the capital for the time necessary to secure a hearing, he returned to New-Orleans and practically abandoned his contest till a few days ago.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

There are no positive indications as yet as to what the Secretary of the Treasury will decide in the matter of the proposition of Mr. Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad. There will be a conference to-morrow on that subject between Secretary Bristow and the Attorney General. An impression prevails that as the amounts accruing to the Government from five per cent. of the net earnings of the road, and the annual expenditures on account of transportation of the mails, the latter being held as a reserve by the Government, will exceed $500,000 annually, and if this is so it is probable that the proposition will not be accepted, though a compromise of some character may be made between the Government and the railroad company.

PROMOTION.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree has been nominated by the President for a promotion of ten numbers in his grade for meritorious services at Fort Fisher, and the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY AND THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and has not yet been even referred to in the Senate. No request has, therefore, been made by the Senate to the President that an extra session be convened next month to consider it, nor has such a request been made for any other purpose. The friends of the treaty still expect that time will be found to act upon it during the present session.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John C. Abercrombie to be Surveyor of Customs at the port of Burlington, Iowa; Benjamin F. Martin to be Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.

Postmasters—S. F. Gove, Milledgeville, Ga.; E. Sorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; V. O'Brien, Atlantic, Iowa; W. Winter, Rondout, N. Y.; A. W. Thomas, Catskill, N. Y.; and H. F. Cady, Lockport, N. Y.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of testing iron and steel. They also agreed to the establishment of several new light-houses—one at Castle Hill, Long Island Sound; one near Newport, R. I., and one on the Delaware coast.

THE ILLNESS OF REPRESENTATIVE HOOPER.

Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, is still critically ill with pneumonia, but last night he appeared to be in a more comfortable condition than heretofore.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE PROPOSITION OF ADJUSTMENT SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AND REJECTED BY THEM.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—The following is the Conservative proposition of adjustment submitted to the Congressional Committee:

First—The election of 1872, now before Congress, not to be included in the adjustment.

Second—The election of State Treasurer and members of the General Assembly of 1874 to be submitted to Messrs Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, and Marshall, it being distinctly understood that those returned both by the Returning Board and Conservative Committee are to be accepted as legally elected.

Third—The House of Representatives to be organized *de novo*, on the basis of the committee's award.

Fourth—The House of Representatives when organized to send to W. P. Kellogg, Acting Governor, and to the Senate, as constituted by the award of the committee, a message informing them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

Fifth—The Conservative members to sign an agreement that, while not approving or recognizing the legality of the Government known as the Kellogg Government, we agree not to disturb the Executive because of his past political acts, so long as he is sustained by the President.

Sixth—The members of the House of Representatives returned by arbitration not to be changed except by death, resignation, or expulsion for just cause.

Seventh—Senators returned by arbitration to be seated.

This proposition was adopted by a vote of 59 to 8, and a committee appointed to hand it to Mr. Wheeler. The committee left for Mobile on the morning of the 9th inst. with the proposition, and that night the following reply was received:

MOBILE, Feb. 9.

To John Young, Chairman:

Your proposition is not accepted.

(Signed,) W. A. WHEELER.

MINNESOTA.

THE DEAD-LOCK ON THE SENATORSHIP—THE SEVERAL FACTIONS CAUCUSING, BUT UNABLE TO AGREE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11.—All the political factions in the Legislature hold caucuses to a late hour last night, without arriving at any decisive conclusion. The Ramsey men demanded of the Davis men, but failed to obtain, a categorical answer to propositions previously submitted to withdraw both Ramsey and Davis, and that all the Republicans agree to go into caucus and nominate some man on whom all can unite.

The Davis men are said to have sent word to the Democrats that if a coalition is to be effected it must be done at once, as after to-day Davis would be withdrawn. The Democrats responded by proposing a strong Democratic platform based on the Democratic platform of New-York and Minnesota last Fall, and, finally, the platform which Angus Cameron was elected on in Wisconsin. To this no decisive answer was vouchsafed.

The Democrats will hold another caucus to-night, at which something may turn up.

The sixteenth joint ballot, taken to-day, was without significance. Ramsey had 44, Lochren, 46, and Davis, 33; scattering about the same as usual.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

REPORT OF DR. PETERS, OF UTICA, ON THE OBSERVATIONS AT QUEENSTOWN, NEW-ZEALAND.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The morning *Herald* will print to-morrow a letter from Dr. C. H. F. Peters, giving a detailed account of his operations and success in observing the transit of Venus in New-Zealand. The letter bears date of Queenstown, Otago, New-Zealand, Dec. 11, 1874.

Dr. Peters writes: "In the morning telegrams dropped in from all parts of the island, announcing rain here, clouds there, clouds all over New-Zealand, cloudy also at Queenstown. It was also overcast at this station till two minutes before the beginning of contact. The sun then shone out and continued bright for nearly two hours."

The letter continues: "By orders, everybody did his duty silently. So silent is all that in my house, 'Equatorial,' sixty feet off, I can distinctly hear the springing of the photographic slide, every clasp announcing me one picture more.

In my inclosure I continued to measure the distances of Venus and the sun's limits; then, after the planet had far advanced upon the disk, took advantage of the occasion for measuring with the double image micrometer the apparent diameter of Venus. Thus was determined for the first time, as I believe, since the creation of the world, the real size of Venus, with the accuracy of about the three-hundredth part of its value. During the latter part of the transit floating clouds interfered, but photographs were taken as often as a gap revealed the sun. In all 239 pictures were taken in the last sixteen minutes before egress."

"When all was over," says the Doctor, "I called together the assistants to give three hearty cheers, and to dip three times our glorious flag."

Very meagre success was attained by any other New-Zealand party.

HAYTI.

NEW CHARGES TO BE LEVIED ON STEAMER TRAFFIC—A SOCIETY OF CANNIBALS DISCOVERED.

JACMEL, Jan. 30, via HAVANA.—The Haytian Government has issued regulations imposing new charges on steam-ship traffic. Steamers hitherto exempt will in future pay port charges and tonnage dues at the rate of twenty-five cents at the port of arrival; but no tonnage dues will be required at other ports of call. Steamers whose contracts specially providing for exemption from such dues have not expired are excepted from the operation of these regulations, which are to go into effect sixty days after the 16th of January for European steamers, and thirty days thereafter for American steamers.

The recent arrest of a man with a human head in his possession has led to the discovery of a society of cannibals in the interior. Their chief, Tonie, and eighty of his accomplices, have been captured. It has been proved that they were addicted to eating human flesh, and all will be executed. The head has been identified as that of a woman who disappeared some time ago. Her body has since been found, with portions missing.

Coffee is abundant and is quoted at $13.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE ON THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

SPEECH OF MR. DAWES EXPLAINING THE BILL AND SHOWING THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASED REVENUES—THE SINKING FUND—FERNANDO WOOD FORESHADOWS THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE SINKING FUND HE DECLARES A FICTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House went into Committee of the Whole to-day on the Tax and Tariff bill. Mr. Dawes, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, opened the debate with a speech about an hour and a half long. Mr. Wood followed with a speech of the same length, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Dawes, in the first part of his speech, prepared the way for answering the question of the opposition, Why any of the new taxes were necessary. He referred to his speech of last year on the financial question, which happened to have been made just twelve months ago to-morrow. In that speech he had urged the necessity of cutting down expenditures, and had opposed an increase of taxes, which Mr. Richardson, the then Secretary of the Treasury, desired. Mr. Dawes showed how he was justified by the results in his position at that time. He had estimated that the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending the 1st of July last, would be $281,777,922, and the receipts were actually about $284,000,000. At a later day in the session he had taken a more hopeful view, and had expressed in the House his belief that the excess of receipts over expenditures would reach $5,000,000. The surplus was in reality $2,308,000. His estimate of $5,000,000 surplus had been made when three-quarters of the year had passed. When the report of Secretary Bristow was made, on the 1st of December, he had to estimate for nine months of the year, and had then reason to believe that $9,000,000 could be added to the sinking fund without any increase of taxation. But the receipts have fallen off rapidly since December, and vary more from the estimates than for the same period during the last five years. Since the 20th of December, when the revenues began to decline, they had fallen off $3,800,000 in forty-one days, which is nearly $100,000 a day. If they continue to decline in the same ratio for the rest of the year, the receipts of the Treasury will be $35,000,000 less than the expenditures which are provided for by law. During the entire seven months of the present fiscal year the receipts are $3,379,000 less than for the same months of last year. The decrease has been most rapid, however, in the last part of this time, and particularly since the 20th of December. Mr. Dawes, after explaining the conditions and prospects of the revenues, spoke of the sinking fund and the pledges of the Government in regard to it. The amount which should be added to the sinking fund this year is about $29,000,000. Under the law the Secretary should use the receipts from Customs in the first place for the payment of interest on the public debt; in the next for the sinking fund, and last of all for the current expenses of the Government. There should have been paid into the sinking fund up to 1874 $417,000,000, but in fact the payment is only $141,000,000. If there should be included with the sinking fund all the bonds which have been redeemed and canceled, the amount would be $323,000,000, which is less than the amount that ought to have been paid to the sinking fund. While, in fact, the payment for public indebtedness of all classes has been a great deal larger than the amount due to the sinking fund, the bonds actually redeemed are less than if the provisions of law had been strictly complied with each year. Mr. Dawes said if the Secretary had included the amount for the sinking fund in his estimate of expenditures, the receipts would have been $23,000,000 less than the expenditures, even if they had reached the sum which the Secretary anticipated. Since the condition of the sinking fund had attracted public attention, the Government had lost by the effect upon its bonds in the markets of the world more than the amount which the House was asked to provide for in the bill. The committee resisted touching the tariff as long as possible, because there cannot be touched a single nerve without touching the whole system. It was the same with the internal revenues. The question is how to raise the $35,000,000 needed with the least disturbance of industries. Mr. Dawes could see no way by which expenditures could be reduced sufficiently to meet the expected decrease of revenues, and it was for this reason that it became absolutely necessary to ask the House to impose additional taxes. It was thought that a tax of one dollar on whisky could be collected as readily as seventy cents. The difficulty was with the stock now on hand, which is about twelve million gallons. The tax was imposed on the whisky in bond, because if the tax on manufactured spirits be fixed at $1, that in bond will be raised in price, and the committee deemed it equitable that the clear profits thus made should be divided with the Government. In reply to a question, Mr. Dawes said there would be no trouble or delay in furnishing stamps for the additional fifteen cents tax. A ten and a five cent stamp could be affixed in addition to the seventy-cent stamp now provided. He had no apprehension that the tax on the stock now on hand would work hardship. Extensive arrangements are now being made for the withdrawal of the spirits in bond. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that yesterday there were applications for $500,000 worth of whisky stamps, which would cover fully one-fourth of all the spirits now in bond, most of which would be withdrawn before the passage of the bill. He concluded with an earnest appeal for the passage of the bill. The honor of the Government was involved, and it was imperative that the additional revenue provided for in the bill should be authorized. The House might change the articles named for taxation, but he asked that the doors be not opened to general amendment, or it would then be impossible to pass a Tax bill this session. The Republican Party was responsible for the administration of the Government, and it was the duty of that party to stand together and provide the means for raising the additional revenue required by the Treasury.

MR. WOOD'S ARGUMENT.

Fernando Wood opposed the bill because he believed there was no necessity for imposing additional tax on the people. The Secretary in his annual report claimed that he will have a surplus at the end of the year, and now he comes to Congress because the revenues have fallen off. Because a temporary falling off in the Customs receipts had occurred was not sufficient reason to impose permanent burdens on the people. He believed the effects of last year's financial panic had been exhausted, and by the 1st of May the revenues would be quadrupled. He argued that the statement of the public debt presented by the Secretary on Feb. 1 was erroneous. In support of this he said the naval pension fund of $147,000,000 was put down as a debt due by the Government, when in fact that amount was in the Treasury. It was a debt in a technical sense, but in fact it was no debt. In the same way the $25,000,000 in coin certificates are reported as coin on hand. He believed the passage of the bill would work hardship to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country. We have just passed the "Little Tariff bill," which gives 4,000,000 additional revenue. The Internal Revenue receipts for the three months prior to Feb. 1 were in excess of the receipts of the corresponding months of last year. The alterations made in the revised statutes will produce five millions more, and none of these were taken into consideration by the Secretary in making up his estimate of deficiency. He believed the sinking fund was a fiction, and said that Secretaries Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch had not paid a dollar to it during their incumbency.

OTHER SPEECHES TO COME.

Mr. E. H. Roberts obtained the floor, and will address the House in support of the bill to-morrow. Judge Kelley will follow Mr. Roberts in opposition to the bill. The duration of the debate is not determined, and no vote is likely to be reached before Friday. There are no better evidences upon which to judge of the prospects of the bill than existed last night. It is clear that the measure will meet great opposition, but it is also clear that no revenue bill can succeed if this fails, or if this is very much changed by amendments. There will be an effort by the Democrats to make party capital. Mr. Wood seems to foreshadow that his party will not take much care to provide for the sinking fund, which he pronounces a fiction.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

MEMORIAL AND PROTEST OF MR. JOHN ROACH TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—John Roach protests against the cancelation of the contract of 1872 with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line. The protest is signed with his own name, and addressed to the Congress of the United States. He says: "After searching inquiry, it appears almost certain that not one dollar ever went into the hands of a member of Congress." He represents Irwin as extorting money from "a timid and anxious President of the company for a handful of adventurers. It does not appear that this wasting of money influenced a single vote. Neither the company nor its present stock-holders, nor the builders of their ships, should be held responsible." He claims that vast advantage has accrued to the country from the appropriations for the company, and advertises the ships which he has built. The cancelation of the contract will be a fatal blow to the credit of the company. It will leave the company with many ships on hand, not adapted for any other use. It will stop American iron ship building. The protest concludes: "The undersigned, in behalf of himself and his workmen, earnestly prays that the ships which he is proud of having built in American ship-yards, of American material, and with American labor, may not, by the hasty action of Congress, be driven from under the American flag."

MR. IRWIN AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE—QUESTIONS BY MR. CLARK BELL—HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Pacific Mail investigation was resumed to-day. Mr. Irwin was cross-examined by Mr. Clark Bell, with a view to showing that the contract for Irwin's services was made by Stockwell individually, and that not only the first $250,000, but all the other checks furnished to him were Stockwell's individual checks. Witness swore he could not find copies of his letters to Stockwell, nor the two letters that may have been written to him by Stockwell in answer to his of Feb. 15 and May 4, 1872; he was not positive whether he destroyed his checks on the Exchange Bank, or the stubs of his checks on other banks; thought they were in existence, but could not find them; was not interested in any stock speculation during the pendency of the Subsidy bill.

Mr. Bell then read to Mr. Irwin an extract from a letter addressed to the Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company by the China Trans-Pacific Steam-ship Company, Jan. 19, in which they state that Mr. Irwin was before their board about three weeks prior to the telegraphic confirmation of their charter, and proposed that if the company was uncommitted to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, he was prepared to submit eligible offers for the employment of two of their vessels, namely, the Vasco De Gama and the Vancouver.

Witness denied having made this offer, but admitted that he had made a suggestion to the China Trans-Pacific Steam-ship Company, of London, that the latter should delay action in their negotiations with the Pacific Mail Company, in order to receive a proposition from the overland railroad companies, and that he had written authority from the railroads to make this suggestion.

Witness was present when Charles Abert drew the money on his check for $125,000, and thinks he was present when Whiting drew the check for $100,000; the money was drawn in New-York, May 27, 1872. Witness went to Philadelphia that evening and proceeded to California the next day. Though witness could not find the copies of his letters to Stockwell, he was certain he had correctly stated their contents. He could not recollect positively whether or not he received replies to the letters of Feb. 15 and May 14 which he wrote to Stockwell.

Mr. Bell then asked Mr. Irwin whether he furnished the letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 4, 1874, signed "Vacuum Gauge," insinuating that John Roach had some improper connection with the subsidy movement.

Witness declined to answer unless the committee decided that this was a proper question. Being informed that he should answer, he replied, "I have not made any such insinuations." He was then asked, "Did you not write the letter signed 'Vacuum Gauge?'" He declined to answer unless the letter were to be placed in evidence.

Some discussion arose in the committee, which was ended by Mr. Bell stating that he intended to put the letter in evidence if the witness' answers should warrant it.

Mr. Irwin thereupon replied that he did not write the letter.

Q.—Did you inspire or direct the writing of this letter?

Mr. Irwin responded that he must object to the question on the ground that it did not relate to the subject of the inquiry.

After some discussion the committee sustained the objection, and the time allotted to Mr. Bell having expired, the session was closed, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow. It was understood, however, that this investigation will not be resumed before Saturday.

MR. ROACH TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

John Roach will appear before the Committee on Ways and Means to contradict certain statements of Irwin concerning him.

WHITING NOT YET ARRIVED.

Whiting has not yet arrived here, but is said to be on his way.

ALBANY.

THE COSTIGAN BILL DEBATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE MEASURE FAVORABLY REPORTED BY A VOTE OF 67 TO 50 AFTER NEARLY THREE HOURS OF DISCUSSION—THE DEFAULTERS' RESTITUTION BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

The Costigan bill, providing for the reorganization of the local Government of the City of New-York by restoring to the Mayor the power of appointment or removal of heads of departments, subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and depriving the Governor of the power of approval in cases of removal of these officials, was the sole subject of consideration in the Assembly to-day, and gave rise to nearly three hours of debate, which was participated in by a large number of the members. The bill came up regularly in general orders in Committee of the Whole, Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York, in the chair. The result of the consideration given to the bill was that when the Committee rose they reported the bill favorably to the House and recommended its passage. The report was agreed to by a vote of 67 yeas to 50 nays. So far the Democratic caucus of last night has had its effect, but there is no shadow of reason to believe that the bill will ever pass the Republican majority in the Senate. Indeed the only possible means that could secure its passage there would be through the medium of a "deal," and this would be rather too open to criticism to be attempted. In the debate to-day there was very little effort made by the speakers on the majority side to explain or develop the objects of the bill, or the merits of the changes it proposes to effect, beyond the iteration and reiteration of the wail that New-York City wants "local self-government, home rule, the power, as she has the right and ability, to control her own municipal affairs." On the Democratic side the bill was "explained" by Mr. Costigan, its originator, and was discussed subsequently by Messrs. Waehner, Daly, and T. Cooper Campbell, of New-York. Messrs. Hammond, and Costigan, and the Speaker, on the floor, also put interrogations from time to time to the Republican debaters of the measure, who were Messrs. Seward, of New-York; Husted, of Westchester; Prince, of Queens, and Vedder, of Cattaraugus. The Democratic speakers were at times, and in turn, pertinently catechized by the speakers named, and by Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga; Lincoln, of Ontario, and others of the minority wing. The opening addresses on either side by Messrs. Seward and Waehner respectively, were calm and dignified in tone, but as the discussion progressed and the ground of argument became broader there was at times a little acrimony displayed and a little overhauling of personal records as to the way in which the respective gentlemen had previously voted on bills, measures, or questions involving principles synonymous with those now advocated or assailed here. When it came to Mr. Vedder's turn to speak, he was especially severe on the Democrats in alluding to William M. Tweed, whom he likened to Napoleon at St. Helena in his present banishment, but claimed that he now controlled the action of the majority on the floor of this House. And later the same gentleman said there was now on the floor of the House a gentleman who had come here as the bearer of instructions from John Kelly on this subject, and yet it was only a few years ago, in the troublous times of the nation, that he was arrayed against the national existence on the side of its enemies. There had been great changes since then, for now it appeared that this rejected stone had become the chief of the corner. This allusion applied to "Col" J. R. Fellows. It so happens that Mr. Fellows' mission is in connection with another great Democratic project, the passage of Mark Lanigan's "bucket-shop" Excise bill. It is understood that its advocacy before the committee having the measure in charge is in "Col." Fellows' hands. There was no great degree of enthusiasm elicited from the gallery during the debate on the Costigan bill, although a large proportion of the spectators were composed of the messengers, hangers-on, and other employes of committees, who are of course disengaged during the sessions of the House, and have thus nothing to do but to study statesmahsnip from the seats up stairs.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

SECTION 1. Section 25 of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 25. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen appoint, the heads of all the departments, all Commissioners named in this act, and all members of any board or commission authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building or buildings belonging to, or to be paid for by, the City, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority, and also all members of any other local board, and all other officers not elected by the people, whose appointment is not in this act excepted or otherwise provided for. The heads of departments and Commissioners in office at the time this act shall take effect, shall hold office for the terms for which they were respectively appointed, subject to removal for cause as hereinafter provided. Thereafter every head of department and person in this act named, except as herein otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of three years and until a person is duly appointed in his place. All nominations to any position, office, or offices, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy, which, by this act, the Mayor is authorized or empowered to make, shall be made to the Board of Aldermen within ten days after any vacancy shall occur or removal be made, and such board shall act upon such nomination within ten days thereafter, and any person who shall be appointed to fill any vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor, subject only to the power of removal for cause as hereinafter stated. The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, excepting that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney General, and after charges have been received by the Governor, he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days. The heads of all departments and Commissioners holding office under the City Government, and all other persons whose retention or appointment is in this section provided for, may be removed by the Mayor for cause stated in writing, and after opportunity to be heard. Whenever a removal is so effected, the Mayor shall, upon demand of the person removed, make, in writing, a public statement of the reasons therefor.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions and scope of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Prior to the consideration of the Costigan bill the House took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill in relation to County Treasurers, from the operation of which, however, the County of New-York is excepted, as its Treasurer is the City Chamberlain. Its general provisions are designed to protect the people against peculations by Treasurers in the public funds. After an unimportant debate the bill was progressed.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the liquidation of claims against the State, the officers designated under the bill being three Commissioners of Audit. This is designed to meet the requirements of the amended Constitution as to the provision that the Legislature shall not pay out any of the public moneys for any claim against the State except upon the judgment of a competent tribunal after such claim has been audited and examined.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, has already introduced a bill to cover the ground embraced in this proposed act.

Mr. Alvord's bill "in relation to children" came up in Committee of the Whole, and the bill to provide for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were called up in Committee of the Whole, but went over on Mr. Alvord's request, based on the fact that he was indisposed and unable to take part in the debate, as he desired to do.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

To-day's session of the Senate was entirely quiet and uneventful, and was marked by nothing unusual except the number of bills which were passed or otherwise acted upon. Among those passed was one which has caused a smile every time its title has been read since it was first referred to the Committee on Agriculture some weeks ago, and yet Senator Cole, its introducer, who represents counties famous for their fruit, has repeatedly and seriously spoken of its necessity and importance. The bill in question "regulates the size of apple, pear, and potato barrels," and provides that hereafter they shall hold no less than 100 quarts dry measure, under a penalty to parties manufacturing them of a smaller capacity of $5 for each offense. Several bills were passed which had been sent from the Assembly for concurrence, and which therefore now only await the Executive signature. Among them was the one introduced by Mr. T. C. Campbell to provide for better security for payment of costs, and also Mr. Davis' bill designating the holidays to be observed in the payment of notes and checks. An attempt, which only lacked one vote of being successful, was made to insert Good Friday in the bill, which now includes Christmas, New-Year's, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, election day, and days of thanksgiving or prayer appointed by the President or Governor. Senator Tobey's Insurance bill was also passed. It authorizes the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to remit any of the fees and charges which he is required to collect from insurance companies, except that in the case of companies incorporated in other States, but transacting business in this, an amount equal to the charges imposed by such States upon New-York companies doing business in them must be collected by him. The "Tweed" bill, providing for the civil punishment of official peculators, was also passed to-day, and without debate or a dissenting vote. Its companion, which provides for the criminal prosecution of such offenders, was ordered to a third reading. Another bill ordered to a third reading is the one providing an additional Assistant District Attorney in Kings County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Of the bills which were introduced to-day Senator Madden's will attract the most attention in New-York. Its first section confirms the New-York Elevated Railroad Company in all the rights and privileges which it acquired by purchase from the old West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company, and the succeeding sections "authorize and direct" the former to extend at least one track from its southern terminus to Central Park within —— months from the passage of the act, and from its southern terminus over its whole route within —— years from the passage of the act. The next section seems intended to allow the company to do about what it pleases, as it authorizes it to make any alterations or improvements in its rolling stock or motive power, and in the elevation or depression of its tracks. The fare on the road is to be ten cents for five miles or less, and two cents for each mile above five.

EXEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD FROM TAXATION.

The only other matter calling for remark in connection with to-day's business in the Senate was the presentation, by Senator Selkreg, of a petition from a numerous body of the residents of Enfield, who ask that the members of the National Guard may be provided with some other form of compensation than exemption from jury duty and taxation. The matter may seem a trifling one to residents in the larger cities, but an idea of its importance can be gathered from the fact that many towns along the route of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad lose about four times as much from the exemption of the National Guard from taxation as they do from a similar exemption of the corporation, and in several school districts which could be mentioned the schools have been abandoned, because, as all the taxable males are members of the Guard, there are no funds for their support. In one village the situation is a peculiar one. All the tax-payers are members of the Guard except one old bachelor, who alone pays the whole cost of educating his neighbors' children.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL FOR LONDON—RE-ELECTION OF MR. PLUNKETT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day a bill amendatory of the International Copyright law was read the first time.

The bill introduced by Lord Elcho, placing the entire metropolis of London under one municipal Government, also had its first reading.

Hon. David R. Plunkett has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin University without opposition.

FRANCE.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT MADE TO THE BILL ORGANIZING THE SENATE.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Assembly to-day took up the bill for the organization of a Senate.

An amendment providing that the Senators be chosen by the same electors as the Deputies in the Lower Chamber was adopted by a vote of 322 yeas to 310 nays.

The debate was then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE VOTE ON THE SENATE QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—PERIL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The amendment to the Senate bill was carried to-day by the united votes of the Left and the Bonapartists. Fifty Legitimists abstained from voting, but they hope to cause the rejection of this, as well as all the other constitutional bills, when they come up for final action.

The Right Centre is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the Committee of Thirty are disposed to resign. The Left has decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail, in order to save the constitutional bills.

TURKEY.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN MISSIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The dragoman of the American Legation who has just returned from Syria, where he has been investigating the outrages on the American missions, reports that the first accounts were much exaggerated. The ill-treatment by the soldiers is a pure invention. The question relative to the forcible entrance into a missionary house still remains unsettled. It appears the house was American property, but it was inhabited by Turkish subjects.

CHINA.

A CIVIL WAR THOUGHT TO BE IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Telegrams from China say that a civil war in that country is considered imminent.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO AT BURGOS.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—King Alfonso has arrived at Burgos, on his way to this city.

GERMANY.

A PROTEST AGAINST SECULAR INTERFERENCE WITH THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Twenty-three Bishops have issued a protest in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic Episcopate of Germany against any such interference in the Papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular dispatch.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AND THE SUN.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE CHARGES OF THAT JOURNAL AGAINST HIM IN RELATION TO THE FREMONT BONDS.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The American Minister sent the following dispatch to the United States to-day:

Regarding the charge of the New-York *Sun* that I received $10,000 for my official influence in getting the Fremont bonds placed on the Paris Bourse, it is, to the last degree, false and atrocious. I never received a dollar, and was never offered a dollar, in my life for my official influence in this or any other matter. These bonds were placed on the Paris Bourse a month before I arrived in France. In the Spring of 1869 I exposed their fraudulent character, and advised the State Department about them. My correspondence was called for by Congress and printed. The parties who put the bonds on the market were furious with me for giving information as to their true character, and Fremont published a pamphlet on the subject, arraigning me for discrediting a great American enterprise.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

FUNERAL OF GEN. HAYS.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—The funeral services of Gen. William Hays took place to-day, the remains being escorted to St. Paul's Church by the troops stationed here. The remains will be carried to Yonkers, N. Y., to-day, where they will be interred.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION NEARLY ENDED.

THE SIGNING OF THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT—PARTS OF THE "TRUE STORY" IN EVIDENCE—EXPRESSIONS ATTRIBUTED TO TILTON WHICH HE DISOWNS—HIS STYLE OF ANSWERING.

The cross-examination of Theodore Tilton, continued during the whole of yesterday's proceedings, will be concluded to-day. The inclemency of the weather yesterday morning caused the absence of the greater number of the ladies usually present in the court-room since the beginning of the trial. Mrs. Tilton came in with her friend, Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady. Mr. Beecher was accompanied by his wife and son. Two ladies in the ante-room stood upon chairs and watched the proceedings over the heads of the intervening crowd. Tilton came into court promptly at 11 o'clock, and took his seat in the witness chair. Mr. Evarts handed him a printed book, pointed out a special part of it, and asked if the published matter there was a faithful copy, as far as substance and sense were concerned, of the tripartite covenant as originally submitted to the witness for his signature. Tilton refused to swear to that fact. He thought the draft was originally written by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, and was read at a consultation in Mr. Moulton's study, Tilton, Claflin, Moulton, and Wilkeson being present. On being asked whether he then expressed his willingness to sign the covenant there and then, he answered that on being asked by Mr. Claflin whether, if Bowen would withdraw in writing the charges he had made against Beecher, he would sign a covenant not to make further use of or circulate such charges, he said he would willingly; and that on hearing subsequently the Bowen part of the covenant read, he said "Mr. Bowen will never sign that," and that Mr. Claflin then said, "Mr. Bowen has got to sign it," and that he then said, "If Mr. Bowen will sign that, I will sign twenty times over;" in other words, that if Mr. Bowen would blot his own words out so sweepingly, he would sign. Mr. Evarts vehemently objected to this answer. It was, however, allowed by the court. A sharp contest followed between Mr. Beach and Mr. Evarts, which finally resulted in the following facts being placed in evidence: Tilton stated that on Mr. Claflin saying that Mr. Bowen had got to sign the covenant, he took up a pen and, with a gesture, designed to emphasize his intention of signing after Bowen did, he said, "If Bowen signs that I will sign a dozen times over;" but that on hearing the clause regarding himself read he declined to sign the covenant in the form in which it then was. During the introduction of these points of evidence, objections were made quickly and sharply. The counsel for the defense showed the utmost apprehension regarding the possible answers to be made by the witness to Mr. Evarts' searching interrogatories, and Tilton himself seemed very uneasy. Mr. Evarts was calm and smiling, occasionally moving a chair in front of him and patting the shoulder of Judge Porter as he paced the narrow space around him. It was evident that this stage of the cross-examination was regarded on the one side as important; on the other as very dangerous. Mr. Evarts had repeated a question several times in different forms, so as not to give any chance for evading the answer, and finally asked Tilton, "Do you mean to say, Mr. Tilton, that when you heard or knew of only the part that affected Mr. Bowen's signature you were ready to sign?" Ex-Judge Fullerton jumped up, and just as Tilton was about answering said, "One moment; I object." Mr. Evarts smiled and said, "That is my question." Judge Fullerton smiled and said, "I know it is your question, and that is why I object." This created more laughter, and Judge Fullerton proceeded to say he objected to the question as immaterial, as having been asked and answered before. Mr. Evarts, however, carried his point. Tilton was next asked if Mr. Claflin had told him not to sign, lest Bowen might not be willing to sign, after he did. He could not remember. When asked if he refused to sign until Bowen paid him the $7,000 awarded in the arbitration, he said he had not; that Mr. Wilkeson had said he had, and that Wilkeson lied. Mr. Wilkeson was sitting near Mr. Beecher. When asked if he could recollect the exact time when he signed the covenant, he said that he could not, but that the signing of the covenant had nothing to do with the arbitration for the payment of the $7,000. The latter portion of this answer was stricken out at the request of Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts then asked the counsel for the plaintiff to produce the portion of the original draft of "the true story" found by Tilton in his house after Mrs. Tilton had gone away. Counsel for the plaintiff stated they had not got it in their possession, but it was finally agreed that Tilton should produce it after recess. Tilton was then asked to whom he had shown the letter to Bowen with the comments after he had prepared them. He said he showed it in printed slip form to his counsel, Mr. Ward, but was not certain whether he had showed it to Judge Reynolds. He thought he had showed it to Mr. Samuel Belcher. He described four slips being struck off, one of which had been lost. He was asked whether he had showed it to Mr. John W. Harmon, and he said he had. On being asked whether he had allowed it to remain in Mr. Harmon's custody, he said that he had. This he explained by saying that a gentleman from one of the newspaper offices called on him and asked to see the slip, saying that Mr. Harmon had talked with him about it. He did not allow the gentleman to see the slip, but sent it in a letter to Mr. Harmon, trusting in Harmon's judgment and discretion. When asked if he knew who the newspaper man was, Tilton pointed out Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and said that, knowing Mr. McKelway's enterprising character as a newspaper man, he did not care to let him see the slip. This remark created hearty laughter among the representatives of the press in court. Tilton was then asked if he had been told by Mr. James McDermott, of the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*, that Mr. McDermott intended to publish the Bowen letter previous to its actual publication in the *Sunday Press*. He denied this solemnly, and said that McDermott called at the *Golden Age* office subsequent to the publication of the Bowen letter, and he ordered him out. Some questions were then asked Tilton regarding his visits to Mrs. Woodhull's house. He said that on one occasion Mrs. Woodhull told him that her house had been called one of ill fame, and that she wished to show it to him. The house was almost empty, only three rooms being furnished. This was one of the reasons why he thought her to be a traduced woman. He was then asked whether, after the publication of the Bacon letter and the publication of his sworn statement, Moulton had shown him or allowed him to copy any of the documents in the case. He answered

that Moulton had refused to do so, and was very angry about it. A recess of an hour was then taken.

On the reassembling of court, Tilton produced five sheets of manuscript, and identified them as part of the original "True Story" found in his house after Mrs. Tilton left. Mr. Evarts then took up a manuscript book and read from it a number of sentences, asking the witness if he remembered each sentence as a part of "The True Statement." During this style of cross-examination, Tilton twice asked that he be allowed to read over the manuscript from which Mr. Evarts was reading, and that he would then be able to say whether it was a complete copy of the true statement. Judge Fullerton said that if the defense had a copy of the "True Statement" they should produce it in evidence. Mr. Evarts replied that he intended to pursue the cross-examination in his own way. Among the sentences read by Mr. Evarts was one describing Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, as a malignant maniac, who attempted to strangle her husband, and who had spread scandalous stories broadcast, prejudicial to Tilton. Tilton said that the substance of that was correct. Then Mr. Evarts proceeded to read a description of Mrs. Beecher, wherein she was characterized as Mrs. Morse's aider and abettor, a woman of similar abnormal tendencies, and without the palliating excuse of Mrs. Morse's insanity. Tilton emphatically declared that was true. Mrs. Beecher laughed heartily, and appeared to enjoy and rejoice in the description. Mr. Beecher's face wore a quizzical smile, and he looked at Mrs. Beecher, as if to say, "Now, what do you think of that." Another sentence was read in which, referring to Bowen's saying he would assume charge of the *Independent* and leave Tilton the editorship of the *Brooklyn Union*, the expression was used: "I took off my crown and laid it at his feet and said, 'God save the King.'" Tilton was asked whether he had written that. He answered: "I think I must have written it, for it is just like me." At this declaration, a roar of laughter spread through the court, in which Mr. and Mrs. Beecher heartily joined. Again reference was made to a watch given Tilton by Bowen as a present, and Tilton, drawing a watch from his pocket, opened and shut it, and informed the court, counsel, and audience that that was the identical watch. This style of proceeding caused further merriment. To the remainder of the questions regarding the "true story," Tilton either said he could not remember or that he did not recollect the phraseology. On the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Evarts announced that he was sorry that was all of the "true story" he had. Mr. Fullerton said he was sorry to announce that what Mr. Evarts had read was not the true story at all. Tilton was then asked whether he had told Mr. Jackson S. Schultz that the Plymouth Church party were hypocrites; that he could blow the roof off their church, and would do so if they did not settle with him on his terms. He denied having used such language. He was then asked if, after the publication of the Woodhull biography, Mr. Southwick, whom he met on a ferryboat, asked him if he was out of his mind, and he replied, "I know what you mean—the Woodhull biography; I glory in it." He denied having said so. Mr. Evarts then reminded the court that the hour for adjournment had arrived. Judge Neilson said it was to his mind only fair to the counsel for the plaintiff that Mr. Evarts should proceed and close the cross-examination. Mr. Evarts replied it was impossible to do so, but intimated that the cross-examination would close to-day. The court then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened at three minutes after 11 o'clock, and at the call of the Clerk the jury answered to their names. Mr. Tilton was on the witness stand promptly, and, after some delay by counsel in consultation, Mr. Evarts continued the cross-examination as follows:

Mr. Evarts—We were speaking, Mr. Tilton, of the transactions of the tripartite agreement, and of a previous draft differing from the actual paper.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have no copy of that draft, as you have said, I think. A.—Not unless the printed book is a copy.

Mr. Evarts—Now I ask you to look at that—that purports to be a copy in this book; now see if you recognize that as the draft that was embraced by the actual paper.

Witness—I could not say whether this was the original draft or not. It purports to be.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; well look at it, and peruse it, please, and see whether that now seems to you to be the draft.

Witness—All I can say is, that that pretends to be; I cannot say that it is not, nor that it is.

Q.—Have you no recollection concerning the paper and draft which was made at your request or in consequence of some suggestion of yours—from any recollection placing you back in the transaction, can you say whether or not that is a faithful copy so far as substance or any sense of the thing is concerned? A.—I recollect very distinctly, Sir, that there was a draft presented to me, which I carefully read over; I declined to sign it, and I made alterations or amendments in the draft; perhaps re-read it, and brought it to the paper, which, I swear, was not the first one without the alterations, but the second one in which my alterations had been made.

Mr. Evarts—That is explained.

Witness—Now, whether this is the copy of that first draft as it originally came from Mr. Wilkeson's hands, I have no other knowledge than the mere fact of this book as it is here.

Mr. Evarts—When you read the article that relates to this—not aloud—but read it, and see whether that article is, in your recollection, or to the best of your belief, the article relating to this in the draft.

Witness—I could not swear, Mr. Evarts, that this was the identical phraseology which Mr. Wilkeson first submitted to me.

Q.—On perusing that article to which I have last called your attention, does anything occur to your memory as having been in that article in the draft that is not there now—that is not in the print before you? A.—No special phraseology or sentence.

Q.—In so reading what is now before you in that article, does it appear to your memory that there is anything omitted in the print before you, that was in that article in the draft? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then, so far as you know and believe, that article, as in print before you, is in substance and meaning as it was in the draft? A.—Well, I could not say that, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—You remember nothing wanting, and you remember nothing additional, in the draft?

Witness—I do not remember the phraseology of that original draft distinctly—nothing in my recollection to compare it with this printed form. I can't swear that this was that draft, or that it was not; I won't swear that this is not.

Mr. Evarts—We will have this identified in some way, so that we will know it. It is not necessary, though, to have any further identification other than that it is the supposed draft that is contained in this.

IN WHOSE HAND-WRITING WAS THE DRAFT.

Q.—Now, in whose hand-writing was the draft, as it was before you while the transaction was going on? A.—I have an impression that it was in Mr. Wilkeson's handwriting; but I am not very positive as to that. I notice that the tripartite covenant in its final shape is signed by three of us, and that you put into my hands yesterday was in Mr. Wilkeson's hand.

Mr. Evarts—Your recollection is that that draft was in his handwriting?

Witness—No, Sir; I do not say that.

Mr. Evarts—State what you think about it?

Witness—I have an impression, but I am not positive, that the original draft was also in his hand.

Q.—Mr. Samuel? A.—Mr. Samuel W. Wilkeson, I think. I don't remember whether he has a middle name or not.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Samuel Wilkeson?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

WHO WERE PRESENT WHEN THE DRAFT WAS SIGNED.

Q.—Now who were present when this draft was thus shown to you as you have stated?

Witness—You mean the original draft I finally signed?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; the original draft.

Witness—I don't know whether it was shown to me at all. I think it was read, and I think the occurrence took place in Mr. Moulton's sight. The scene, as it rises to my mind now, included Mr. Claflin, Mr. Wilkeson, and Mr. Moulton, and myself; that is my best recollection at present.

Q.—Was it a prearranged meeting? A.—That I do not remember now.

Q.—Cannot say but it was casual? A.—I do not remember any previous appointment—I don't know; I could not answer.

Q.—You think it was a chance gathering of these four people? A.—I should not think it was a chance gathering.

Q.—What hour of the day?

Witness—This meeting at Mr. Moulton's?

Mr. Evarts—Yes. A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was day or evening—morning or evening, or what time it was? A.—I cannot speak positively as to that. I have a kind of impression that it was evening.

Q.—Still, it might have been the morning? A.—Well, I would not want to swear positively to that which is so indistinct in my mind.

Q.—Well, either way it is indistinct; whether it was morning or evening is indistinct? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was the paper as thus before you—read to you or shown to you—proposed for your then present signature? A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

THE DISCUSSION BEFORE THE COVENANT WAS SIGNED.

Q.—Did you, on reading or hearing read that draft on that occasion, express your readiness to sign it, and offer to do it immediately? A.—My recollection about the circumstance is this: That Mr. Claflin asked me, either on that day or perhaps the preceding day, whether or not, in case Mr. Bowen could be induced to withdraw the statements which he had made against Mr. Beecher, and would withdraw them in writing—whether or not I would bind myself in writing not to make any use or circulation of Mr. Bowen's statements, and I answered with great readiness I would. My further recollection is that the original draft was brought to this occasion—to the interview of which I am speaking—with a view to accomplish that end; my still further recollection is that the draft was read, and when the paragraph assigned to Mr. Bowen had been read, I burst out with the expression "Mr. Bowen will never sign that." Mr. Claflin said something like this: "Mr. Bowen has *got* to sign it." I do not remember very distinctly about the concluding part of the covenant. I recollect this, however, saying that if Mr. Bowen would sign that, I would sign it twenty times over; or in other words, if Mr. Bowen would blot out so sweepingly—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter.

The Witness—As that paper—

Mr. Evarts—No matter.

Mr. Beach—Yes, yes.

Mr. Evarts—He need not repeat the words he used.

Mr. Beach—No, but he is giving the substance of what he said.

The Witness—I told Mr. Claflin very distinctly that I did not believe Mr. Bowen would sign it. Mr. Claflin said "Mr. Bowen will have to sign it." I said, "If Mr. Bowen will blot out his own words in that way, I will sign any such paper a dozen times over."

Q.—Yes, very well? A.—But the discussion of the paper was had in reference to the clause concerning Mr. Bowen; afterward when I came to see exactly how it was written, I declined to sign any paragraph—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that; that is future. I would ask that this be struck out.

Judge Neilson—No; I think it is proper to the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked him any question as to what transpired.

Judge Neilson—It is embraced in the inquiry, I think.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will allow the question, then I ask that it be read. [To the stenographer.] Read the question.

Judge Neilson—You have been taking his general recollection of what was said and done when the paper was presented. I think you had better let it stand.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will see, by reading the question, I think, what my question was.

Mr. Beach—It does not depend so much upon the question as upon what the gentleman has presented as an answer.

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Read the question.

The Stenographer (reading)—"Did you, on reading, or hearing read, that draft on that occasion, express your readiness to sign it, and offer to do it immediately?"

Judge Neilson—I think that calls generally for all that was said on that occasion bearing on that—a very comprehensive question, unlike most of your inquiries.

Mr. Evarts—It seems to me, if your Honor will allow me to suggest, that it is emphatically a question on cross-examination that requires an answer "Yes" or "No."

Judge Neilson—Perhaps it would.

Mr. Beach—He was asked—

Mr. Evarts—Wait one moment; I do not propose to discuss it any more.

Mr. Beach—Well, I do. He was asked whether he expressed his willingness to sign the paper presented. He goes on to state what he has stated in reference to the clause concerning Mr. Bowen, and was then proceeding to say that when the clause relating to himself was read he found fault with it and refused to sign it in that shape, and just at that point the counsel interrupted the witness.

Judge Neilson—Your theory is, that if the counsel wanted to have this question answered "yes" or "no," he should have intervened at once?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Instead of allowing him to proceed?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—We will allow it to stand, I think, gentlemen.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, I do not care particularly about this point. Let it stand as an answer to my question, then.

DID HE THEN OFFER TO SIGN THE PAPER?

Q.—Now, Sir, did you then and there, after this statement that you were ready to sign it a dozen times, or twenty times—whichever it was—did you then and there offer and propose by movement or words, to actually sign the paper at that moment? A.—I remember, Sir, as a gesture expressive of my willingness to sign such a statement, I picked up a pen and made a motion like this—[a flourish]—"I will sign it twenty times over;" when I came to look closely at the paragraph—

Mr. Evarts—That is an answer to the question.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is not. The question is whether he offered to sign it or made any gesture toward signing—

Mr. Evarts—I have got the answer.

Mr. Beach (speaking quickly)—Well, allow me, Sir. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—I think we ought to have the whole statement.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, how can I conduct the examination if it is in the power of this witness—and how is this witness different from any other witness—if it is in the power of this witness to interpose explanations that are not a part of the answer to my question? He has abundant opportunity your Honor knows—

Judge Neilson—He ought to confine himself to your question, of course.

Mr. Evarts—He has abundant opportunity to explain on re-direct examination, or to make a subsequent explanation.

Judge Neilson—Still, I think when a statement is taken in part, it ought to be taken entire.

Mr. Evarts—If that were so, it would expose one very much to the mercy of the witness.

Mr. Beach—I insist, Sir, that in the answer to that question whether he then offered to sign that paper, that the witness having said that when the article relating to Mr. Bowen was read, he took up his pen and manifested his willingness, both by gesture and declaration, to sign that, but he should be permitted to conclude the balance of the answer which he has undertaken to give, that when he saw or heard or read the paragraph relating to himself, he then refused to sign that paper.

The Court—Without modification?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We so understand that he said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Beach—Very well, we will see whether he has.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Had not the whole paper been read—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment; I object.

Mr. Evarts (continuing the question)—to you.

MR. BEACH OBJECTS.

Mr. Beach (to witness)—Don't answer question until the court decides this matter. I submit, your Honor, that before this question shall be permitted, or before they put any other question, that the witness shall be permitted to answer the question that he has undertaken and partly answered.

The Court—I think so. The inquiry was whether this gentleman was not ready and willing, and did not offer to sign this paper presented to him, and he then proceeds to state, illustrating his answer by the flourish that he made at the time, and I think he should be allowed to add if he had any occasion to change his mind and what changed it.

Mr. Evarts—That is a subsequent matter. I want the fact as it occurred, and it is this, that he was then and there ready and willing to sign the paper and that he took up a pen for that purpose.

Witness—I was ready and willing to sign exactly what I stated, but whether the other two—

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked him as to what his readiness to sign was.

The Court—I think so. He was proceeding to answer simply what was called out by your question.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him, your Honor, what he then and there did. I asked him for the gesture and words he used.

The Court—And he gave them.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but has he the right to give in it what he is thinking about?

The Court—If you confine him to this, that he was willing, and that by the flourish of the pen he was ready to sign it, that would fix him to the fact that he had bound himself to sign, and promised to do it, and recognize it as correct, and therefore he should be allowed to say whether, on further noticing the paper, he altered his intention.

Mr. Evarts—That would be proper to bring out on cross-examination.

The Court—But it would be a rather awkward thing for the witness to have it stand until then.

Mr. Evarts—I have asked him to give the word and gesture then exhibited, and now I take the word and gesture in full, but as to anything which passed in his own mind I must insist is another part of my cross-examination.

The Court—If he saw fit on that occasion to qualify his expression of readiness to sign the paper, I think he should be allowed to state it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, if he did it, but that is not the point of what he is going on to say. I will take all that occurs from this witness at that time.

The Court—That is all that can be asked.

Mr. Evarts—But I will take it, with your Honor's permission, in my inquiries.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, and you will take it from the answers of the witness.

Mr. Beach—If you refer to the stenographer's minutes you get the precise phrase of the witness at the time he was interrupted. He gave his gesture and his readiness to sign the paper, and then went on to say, "When I saw the paragraph relating to myself," and then he was stopped.

The Court—I think he has a right to state it; otherwise he stands as a person who agreed and was willing to sign the paper.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever was said or did at that interview he has a right to state, and only that. The other matters must be elicited further on.

The Court (to the witness)—Did you see the paper at that time? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I saw the paper at all.

The Court—That has disposed of it.

Witness—You understand me, of course, Sir; I saw the paper in the hands of the other gentlemen, but I did not see it at all myself to read it.

The Court—I adopt your theory, Sir.

Q.—What was read at that time? A.—I don't know whether the two concluding paragraphs were read or not.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—Now we will go on.

The Court—Well, then, go on, please. [Laughter.]

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, before you made this gesture and this statement of readiness to sign, had you read or heard read the whole paper? A.—I don't remember, Sir, whether the remaining portion was read or not. I know that, as I remember by the impression which the reading of the contents made upon my mind, namely this: that when the long and effusive and glowing paragraph was put into Mr. Bowen's mouth, of retraction of all, that he had ever said that, I burst in, saying that if he signs that I will sign it twenty times over, or something of that sort. That was the portion which was brought to my attention. Whether the remaining portion was brought to my attention, or not, I don't know. I know only that as soon as the document was placed before me for signature, and as soon as I had carefully read its contents, I utterly repudiated—

Mr. Evarts—We won't take that answer; it is to come from a further question, if at all. I submit to your Honor it is within the rule.

The Court—Well, let it stand, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I ask now, your Honor, to strike it out. It is not a statement of anything he said or did.

The Court—I deny it, Sir; I think it is proper; let it stand.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

WHAT TILTON MEANT TO SAY.

Q.—Do you mean to say, Mr. Tilton, that when you heard or knew of only the part that affected Mr. Bowen's signature, you were ready to sign?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment—I object.

Mr. Evarts—That is my question.

Mr. Fullerton—I know it, Sir, and I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason I object to it. He has already stated the fact that when that paragraph was read he expressed a willingness to sign it, and he has repeated it over three times; and now the question is put for the fourth time. I now object on the ground that the question has been distinctly and emphatically asked and answered already.

Mr. Evarts—No such question has been asked.

The Court—I think he can answer.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever has been said, has been said by the witness voluntarily. I now ask this question.

The Court (to the witness)—I think you may answer this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well. It is a consumption of time for nothing.

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Will you read the question?

[The question was read as given above.]

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, after having said it, he asks him if he meant to say it.

The Court—I think we will allow that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—He says he does mean to say it.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Do you mean to say you do mean it?

The Witness—What is that, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—You do? You have answered, I think.

The Witness—I do not understand you now, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Will the stenographer read the question.

[It was read as above.]

TILTON'S RECOLLECTION OF THE SCENE.

The Witness—My recollection is that I burst in with an extravagant expression that "if Mr. Bowen will say that and sign it, and blot out his statements, I will agree not to circulate it, and I will sign it twenty times over.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the same thing right over again.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Fullerton)—Are you finding fault with me or the witness? I have not asked him the question before.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not finding fault, but it is a waste of time.

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked him the question before.

Mr. Fullerton—He has now said the same thing over for the third or fourth time.

The Court—Well, you seem to agree, gentlemen; go on. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—It is the same discussion over, repetitions of the same thing, which we had all day yesterday.

The Court—We can't try the counsel.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I don't want to try him, but I only wanted to suggest that there was a great deal of time wasted by the repetition of questions and answers.

The Court—Well, that ought not to be, of course.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will go on.

Q.—When you made the gesture that expressed the purpose or readiness to sign, what prevented the execution of that purpose? A.—Why, Sir, because a man makes a gesture, he does not go and perform the act.

Q.—I ask you what it was that prevented the act?

A SUGGESTION BY THE COURT.

The Court—That is implied plain enough. He says if Mr. Bowen would do so and so, and Mr. Bowen had not then done it.

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor hold my question is illegal?

The Court—I offered it as a suggestion. The statement was if Mr. Bowen will sign so and so, I will sign it.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, my question is allowable or not allowable.

The Court—I only offered it as a suggestion. You can go on.

Mr. Morris—Well, your Honor, I object. The question assumes a fact that has not yet been proved. I ask the stenographer to read the question.

The Court—I think we had better take it.

Mr. Morris—The witness has not said he purposed signing it. The question assumes he has.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't discuss the past.

Mr. Beach—That is a very appropriate suggestion, if your Honor please.

Mr. Morris—I ask that the question be read.

Mr. Beach—The point is that the question assumes that there was then a present purpose, at the time of that gesture, on the part of the witness, to sign the paper, and no such thing has appeared.

The Court—I have suggested to counsel that the whole thing was dependent on the action of Mr. Bowen, and he had not yet acted. [To Mr. Evarts]—Go on, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I am trying, Sir, to get the scene as it occurred; of course I have no knowledge to interpose against that of the witness.

The Court—Very well; go on. The statement appears that Mr. Bowen had not signed it.

Mr. Evarts—Is not this discussing a little the effect of the evidence.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is a discussion as to the character of the question; you assume a fact as so and so.

The Court—A great deal of this trouble arises from my departing from my usual course in making a suggestion; in future I will try and refrain from it.

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Will you read that question?

WHAT PREVENTED THE SIGNING.

The Stenographer (reading)—"When you made the gesture that expressed the purpose or readiness to sign, what prevented the execution of that purpose?

The Court (to witness)—Answer that.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—We object to the question, Sir, upon the ground that it assumes that the witness then expressed a purpose or readiness to sign.

Mr. Evarts—We have got that over and over again, and that something or other prevented it.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

The Court—I do not think you have quite the correct conception of the evidence as given. When Mr. Bowen had not yet signed, and when, the witness says, he was asked to sign it, he says, "If Mr. Bowen will sign it, and do all that, I will do so and so." It is hardly proper to entertain that as a declaration of a readiness and willingness then and there to sign, on the part of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I do not propose to discuss the weight of this before the jury.

The Court—You are entitled to all that took place there. Now, answer that, Mr. Tilton.

The Witness (to the stenographer)—What is the question?

The Stenographer, (reading)—When you made the gesture that expressed the purpose or readiness to sign, what prevented the execution of that purpose?

The Court—Now, I will observe that unless you leave out the word "purpose"—he has not expressed the word "purpose" to sign these—he expressed a willingness to sign it. Strike out the word "purpose" and I will allow it, otherwise I shall disallow it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what prevented the then present signing?

The Court—Very well.

The Witness—The paper was in no condition then to be signed. Mr. Bowen had not signed it; it had not been seen by either Mr. Bowen or Mr. Beecher, so far as I knew.

Q.—How did you know anything about it? A.—That is my recollection about it now.

Q.—Who told you that? A.—My recollection is, the paper was brought there fresh; that it was brought by Mr. Claflin or Mr. Wilkeson; the purport of their inquiry being this: Whether or not, in case Mr. Bowen could or would sign such a paper, would I then sign it? I said, "If Mr. Bowen will sign it, certainly I will, twenty times over." That is my recollection of the object of the interview.

Q.—Now what is the answer to my question—what prevented you then and there signing it? A.—I don't know that anything prevented me; I could have signed it, and if I had they would only have been too happy to have me do it, Sir.

Q.—Then so far as you can now state to us, nothing prevented your signing it that came from anybody else? A.—I don't know of any purpose to sign it. I expressed my willingness to sign it.

Q.—You took a pen in your hand, didn't you, and made a gesture with it?

HE WAS WILLING TO SIGN IF BOWEN DID.

A.—I took a pen in my hand and made a gesture, as you have to me: I was sitting at a table, and took up a pen in this way, [taking pen from the bench and indicating,] and said, "If Mr. Bowen will sign it, I will sign it."

Q.—Now do you remember some one saying to you, "Don't sign it first, for perhaps Mr. Bowen would not be so willing to sign after you have?" A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Q.—Are you certain that nothing of that kind was said? A.—By whom?

Q.—By anybody. A.—Mr. Claflin—Mr. Wilkeson?

Q.—By anybody? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind being said. Mr. Moulton may have expressed some doubt that Mr. Bowen would sign it. I expressed a doubt; I think we both expressed doubts.

Q.—Have you no recollection or impression that some one said what I have embodied in my last question? A.—What was that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is—Mr. Stenographer, read the last question.

The Stenographer (reading.)—Q.—"Are you certain that nothing of that kind was said?"

Mr. Evarts—It is before that.

The Stenographer (reading.)—Q.—"Now, do you remember some one saying to you, 'Don't sign it first, for perhaps Mr. Bowen would not be so willing to sign after you?'"

Mr. Evarts—That is it.

The Witness—I do not recollect anything of that sort. My impression is that Mr. Moulton said he did not believe Mr. Bowen would sign it, or something of that kind. He threw the same kind of doubt on it that I had thrown.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Claflin said anything at this point? A.—I remember Mr. Claflin clenching his hands together in this way, [indicating,] and saying, "Bowen has got to sign it."

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Claflin saying you had better not sign it before Mr. Bowen does, for perhaps he will not be so willing to sign it after you have signed it? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that.

Q.—Are you certain he did not say that? A.—Oh, I won't be certain; I have no recollection on the subject.

DID HE READ THE WHOLE OF THE PAPER.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you think that the whole of that paper was not read by you or read to you that evening at that interview? A.—I have already said, Sir, that I don't remember whether it was or not.

Q.—You don't remember whether it was or not? A.—No, Sir; this is true, however, that if the remaining paragraphs were read they were not glossed, they were not talked about, and my attention was not specifically drawn to them, for I remember when talking of the paper and comparing it with my recollection of what I heard read, being struck with the very extraordinary words which were put into my mouth, and I said I would not sign that until the day of doom.

Q.—Very well, now is it your best impression that, in that interview which occurred to see if you would sign the paper, the parts of it that affected yourself were not made the subject of consideration? A.—I don't think they were, Sir, any further than that I was asked would I be willing in case Mr. Bowen signed it to sign it myself.

Q.—Now, were you to decide whether or not you were to sign that paper if the parts that affected you were not considered?

Witness—What is that, Sir?

Mr. Evarts (repeating)—Now, were you to decide whether or not you were to sign that paper if the parts that affected you were not considered? A.—Why, Mr. Evarts, the parts which I was to assume in that agreement had already been spoken of, namely, would I pledge myself, in case Mr. Bowen blotted out his charges against Mr. Beecher, not to circulate these charges after he had blotted them out. He had orally talked about it.

Q.—With whom? A.—With Mr. Claflin.

Q.—With anybody else? A.—Well, with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In company with Mr. Claflin? A.—I think so.

Q.—Very well; when were the previous conversations? A.—I think Mr. Claflin came to Mr. Moulton's house about it one day.

THE CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. CLAFLIN.

Q.—Well, were you there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before this? A.—I should think a day or two.

Q.—About a day or two before? A.—Yes, Sir; but that is a little indistinct in my mind; I remember having a conversation with him in Mr. Moulton's parlor.

Q.—A day or two before, or about that, before the meeting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite confident, are you? A.—I think there were two or three interviews with Mr. Claflin, mainly made, however, by Mr. Moulton before this agreement culminated.

Q.—I only spoke of those at which you were present? A.—Yes; I distinctly remember being present at two interviews with Mr. Claflin, one in Mr. Moulton's parlor, and the other in his study; at the same time they might be two parts of the same interview.

Q.—But still your best impression is that before this occasion while the papers were were present you had a discussion with Mr. Claflin and Mr. Moulton in regard to the paper which was to be prepared and signed? A.—I don't think they had any discussion about that paper.

Q.—Well, about the substance of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The paper which was afterward prepared and appeared more or less objectionable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who took that paper away?

Witness—What paper, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That draft.

Witness—I don't remember.

Q.—At that time, at that interview? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you take it away? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember whether I took it away or not, but I saw it the next day in Mr. Wilkeson's office, or a day or two after that.

WHEN DID HE SEE THE PAPER AGAIN.

Q.—Yes. Now, did you see it again, and when? A.—When I was asked to sign it, and I declined to do so; I declined to sign the paragraph—

Mr. Evarts—That is not my question; I did not ask you that.

The Court—The simple question is, when did you see it again?

Mr. Evarts—Now, when did you see it again? A.—When I was expected to sign it; I don't remember the particular date, but about that time.

Q.—Can you tell me when, in relation to this interview that you have described, when the draft was there, when you next saw it? A.—I don't remember the day or the hour.

Q.—How near the time? A.—I should think very near.

Q.—And where? A.—My recollection is that in Mr. Wilkeson's office in what was the Northern Pacific Railroad; that is my best recollection.

Q.—In whose possession was it then? A.—I think it was in his.

Q.—Well, did you call for it? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Was it produced?

Witness—Was it produced there between us, do you mean?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, whether you asked for it or not you don't know.

Witness—I don't remember; whether or not I had it meanwhile in order to change it I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—That is what I am trying to get—the fact whether you had or not? A.—I don't remember aright.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No.

Q.—Now, at this interview with Mr. Wilkeson, this meeting with Mr. Wilkeson, when this draft was introduced again before you, did you then peruse and consider the whole of it? A.—That I cannot answer; my recollection is, Mr. Evarts—

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is all I have asked you. You can't say whether you perused it or not?

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—Then—

Mr. Evarts—Then I believe I have your answer.

Mr. Beach—Yes, but you broke him up in an addition to the answer.

Mr. Evarts—When again did you see that draft?

Mr. Beach—Do you understand him to say it was the draft he saw?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I don't.

Mr. Evarts—Well. [To the witness.] I have asked you whether it was the draft.

The Witness—I was going to tell you my recollection, and you stopped me.

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Won't you read my last question? [To the witness.] Was it the draft that was before you and Mr. Wilkeson at this interview at the Northern Pacific Railroad office? There was some paper before you—was it the draft? That is the only question now. A.—I don't know whether it was Mr. Wilkeson's draft of what he proposed for me to sign, or whether it was my draft of what I proposed to sign; it may have been both drafts.

Q.—Can you or not tell me whether or not Mr. Wilkeson's draft, which had been before you at the interview with Mr. Claflin, Mr. Moulton, and yourself, was before Mr. Wilkeson and yourself at this interview at the railroad office? A.—That may have been; if so, it was there in order that my proposed change might be put in it.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that; I have not asked you that.

The Witness—I don't know.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No.

Q.—Either way? A.—No.

Q.—When, if at all, was that draft taken into your possession and made the subject of amendment or change by you? A.—I don't remember the exact date.

THE ARBITRATION WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Now, have you a copy of the award that was made by these arbitrators? A.—Yes, Sir; it consisted of Mr. Bowen's check for $7,000; I believe I have it; it is the only copy.

Q.—Have you got the check? A.—I don't know whether I have or not.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—I would like to see it.

The Court—He would not be likely to have the check.

Mr. Evarts—Of course he would not keep the check as security for the money; it is the paper itself which I would like to have.

The Witness—What paper do you refer to?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Bowen's check.

The Witness—Oh no, Sir; I have Mr. Bowen's money; you asked me if I had a copy of that award, and I told you the award was Mr. Bowen's check; there was no other paper; it was all I cared to get hold of.

Q.—Now, was Mr. Moulton with you when you received that check? A.—My impression is that all the arbitrators were there.

Q.—Well, Mr. Moulton was not an arbitrator? A.—No, Sir; it was held in his dining-room.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then and there you handed over the check to him? A.—No; they handed me the check.

Q.—No; to Mr. Moulton. A.—Oh, I don't remember that, Sir; I think I kept the check.

Q.—My question is, did you then and there hand the check to him? A.—Mr. Moulton?

Q.—Yes? A.—I think not; I think I took the check home and showed it to my wife.

Q.—Have you a clear recollection of that? A.—No, Sir; not very clear; I think I gave the check next day to Mr. Franklin Woodruff for deposit; that is my recollection.

Q.—The next day after you received it? A.—I think so; perhaps two days after.

Q.—And not to Mr. Moulton personally? A.—I think not, Sir.

NO CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

Q.—Where have you any draft or record of any changes you made in this original draft? A.—Have I any?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir, but Mr. Wilkeson has; he has the paragraph which I proposed; it is in my handwriting; I displaced his paragraph and substituted one of my own.

Q.—Then he did have it at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; and he copied from that and made a clean copy in his own handwriting.

Q.—No matter about that; it was left in his possession—your copy as you say? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—Then the article relating to yourself in the tripartite agreement is in your own language? A.—I don't know whether it is entirely in my own language. I think it is in my handwriting. My recollection is, if you will hand me the book, that I adopted a part of Mr. Wilkeson's paragraph.

Q.—I mean to say the paragraph was expressed there as you presented it, in shape? A.—I do not think I composed the entire paragraph. I think I took a part of his paragraph and changed it, but my recollection is the whole paragraph which I proposed to sign I handed over to him in my handwriting, and he then made a clean copy, copying my section instead of his, and I signed it.

Q.—Then it is as you presented it for insertion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you presented this paragraph for insertion, was the copy ready for signature prepared in your presence? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—By Mr. Wilkeson? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember whether you signed it at that interview? A.—I don't remember; no, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that you signed it first? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Of the party? A.—I don't remember that.

THE PARTIES WERE NOT TOGETHER WHEN THE PAPER WAS SIGNED.

Q.—Do you remember whether the parties were together when it was signed, and signed in the presence of each other? A.—I remember that they were not; they never were together.

Q.—Never were together? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And what signatures were on it when you signed it, if any? A.—I don't remember. My impression is, Mr. Beecher signed it first.

Q.—That is, that it was on when you signed it? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—And that Mr. Bowen's was not on when you signed it? A.—I don't remember that. [Continuing after a pause.] Mr. Evarts, on second thought, my impression is Mr. Bowen signed it first, I signed it next and wrote my name over his, and Mr. Beecher signed it last and wrote his name over mine, thus fulfilling the Scripture "that the first shall be last and the last first."

Well, that differs from your former recollection? A.—It comes to my mind, yes, Sir; but I won't be certain about it.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE COPY OF THE COVENANT.

Q.—Was this paper executed in triplicate? A.—No, Sir; there was only one copy.

Q.—Only one copy? A.—Yes, Sir; that was the understanding; that understanding was not kept. Mr. Wilkeson kept a copy, and afterward published it without authority.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, I have not asked that, and I ask your Honor to have it stricken out.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You say there was but one copy executed?

The Witness—No, Sir; I did not say that; I said the solemn understanding was there should be but one paper.

Mr. Evarts—No; I am not talking about that; I am asking about the paper. Was it executed in triplicate, or was there only one?

The Witness—I say it was the understanding there should be but one copy, but Mr. Wilkeson did keep a copy.

The Court—That does not answer it. Was more than one paper signed?

The Witness—Only one paper was signed.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I have asked, and I ask to have all the rest struck out.

The Court—Certainly; the other can be inquired about afterward.

Mr. Evarts—Who kept that single copy? A.—Mr. Horace B. Claflin.

Q.—Was it delivered to him in your presence? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—In whose hands did you leave it when you signed it? A.—My best recollection is that it was—perhaps Charles Storrs; possibly Frank Moulton; still, I—

Q. (interrupting)—Charles Storrs was one of the arbitrators? A.—Yes, Sir; I won't be positive about that, Sir.

Q.—But he was one of the arbitrators? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, who were present when you signed it? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Well, somebody was. You remember somebody? A.—I don't know that anybody was; I don't remember now; I don't remember where I signed it.

Q.—Well, was Mr. Wilkeson present? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Was Mr. Claflin? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Was Mr. Storrs? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Was Mr. Freeland? A.—I don't remember that—I remember that he was not.

Q.—You remember Mr. Freeland was not? A.—Yes, Sir, because he had nothing to do with it—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that. I don't want the reason. He was not there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowen present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton? A.—Possibly he may have been; I am not sure, though.

Q.—But this scene is not before you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that you can reproduce it at all in the persons that were there? A.—I do not remember the place or the time at which I wrote my name on that paper. That is the reason of my indistinctness.

Q.—Well, you have nothing before you; no picture is presented at all? A.—No, Sir, it does not come up to my mind.

Q.—And can you not tell us at all whether it was left in your hands after you signed it, or whether you left it in some one else's hands after signing it? A.—Well, Sir, my memory is too indistinct to answer that. My impression is that the paper lingered for several days before all the signatures were got. Whether Charles Storrs got them or Mr. Moulton got them I do not know.

HE HAD RECEIVED THE MONEY BEFORE THE PAPER WAS SIGNED.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not you had received the check of Mr. Bowen before you signed this paper? A.—I received the check of Mr. Bowen on the night of the arbitration. I do not think the paper was signed until a few days after that.

Q.—Are you certain of that? A.—I think I am positive of that, Sir.

Q.—Upon reflection, can you, or not, recall whether or not you had signed the paper, and were without your money after it was signed? A.—No, Sir; no such incident occurred. That was Mr. Wilkeson's statement, and it was a falsehood put forth before the investigating committee. Mr. Wilkeson reported that I refused to sign the tripartite covenant because Mr. Bowen had not paid me. That was a lie: Mr. Bowen paid me on the spot and spur, within half an hour after the arbitration.

Q.—Very well. Now, your recollection is distinct, is it, that you had the check before you signed the paper? A.—My recollection is this, Sir: That the check was paid to me on the very night of the arbitration, and that the paper was signed some days afterward—first one signature, then another, and then another.

Q.—Well, it is your own signature that I speak of. A.—My impression is that my signature was two or three days afterward; that I had had this discussion with Mr. Wilkeson about the paragraph which I was to sign.

Q.—Are you certain that you received the check before you signed the paper? A.—Yes, Sir; because the paper was not signed until afterward.

HE DOES NOT KNOW WHERE HE SIGNED THE PAPER.

Q.—Now, you say you cannot remember when or where you signed the paper? A.—I do not remember the exact spot; no, Sir. I remember that there was a discussion that followed it—two or three days.

Q.—Nor the exact time? No, Sir. Only I remember this very distinctly, that the signing of that paper had nothing to do with the arbitration or the payment of the money.

Q.—That I have not asked you. (To the court)—And I will ask to have that struck out.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That will be struck out, Mr. Stenographer. (To counsel for plaintiff)—Now, gentlemen, have you the pages of the "true story," as it is called?

Mr. Morris—We haven't them here.

Mr. Evarts—I ask now, if your Honor please, from the counsel for the plaintiff the production of the preserved pages of the "true story."

Judge Neilson—I think they ought to produce them if they have them.

Mr. Evarts—I gave them notice yesterday to produce them this morning.

Mr. Morris—I haven't them in my possession.

The Witness—I did not understand that I was—

Mr. Evarts—No matter.

Mr. Beach—Oh, yes, it is matter.

The Witness (continuing from point where interrupted)—Requested to bring them.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, I am not asking him about it.

The Witness—I have given you a true copy.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Evarts, if you will proceed with some other topic, perhaps they may bring it in to you at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Beach—Oh, we will bring it in at 2 o'clock, so that you can have it to refer to in your examination. I did not understand that you desired it this morning.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. We will pass then, if your Honor please, to another subject.

THE BOWEN LETTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, you prepared for publication, or put in type, the Bowen letter with comments, you remember? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, has the date of that been fixed—the date of its publication? A.—Toward the end of March, 1872?

Q.—The end of March. I think you stated that yesterday. A.—I mentioned that to you yesterday.

Q.—When you put that in type in the paper, in the shape that it is here as an exhibit, to whom did you show it? A.—I do not know that I showed it to anybody after it was in type; I discussed it with Oliver Johnson before it was in type.

Q.—Well, that we have. Now, it was put in this slip form? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To whom did you show it? my question is.

Mr. Beach—After that?

Mr. Evarts—Afterwards—that statement.

Witness—I do not recall at this moment anybody to whom I showed it. Mr. Moulton had it and showed it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—That is what *he* did. I am asking you what *you* did. A.—My impression is that Mr. Beecher was present when Mr. Moulton showed it.

Q.—That is, that you were there? A.—That I was there. I think I was now.

Q.—Very well. Now, to whom else did you show it? A.—Well, outside of my counsel, I do not remember anybody at present.

Q.—You think you did show it to your counsel? A.—I think I showed it to Mr. Ward; I do not remember whether I showed it to Judge Reynolds or not.

Q.—Are you confident in your recollection, Mr. Tilton, that you did not show this at that time to anybody but Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher and your counsel? A.—I think at that time nobody saw it; after that time, a number of people.

Q.—Well, I am now speaking of that time. A.—I do not remember now that anybody saw it except Mr. Moulton; Mr. Claflin saw it, and Mr. Bowen, but not through me.

Q.—I am speaking of what you did. A.—Well, I may be wrong about it; I do not know.

Q.—And how soon after this do you think you did begin to show it to other persons? A.—My impression is that nobody saw it until after the Woodhull publication, in November, and I was joining with Mr. Moulton in making devices as part of the statement—

Mr. Evarts—No matter. I ask to have that struck out.

Q.—The date is what I am asking you about, December, 1872. A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember whether you showed it to Mr. Wilkeson before the tripartite agreement was signed? A.—Why, it was part of the tripartite agreement, Sir.

Q.—Well, before it was made a part of it—before it had been agreed upon. A.—It was a part of the tripartite covenant—

Mr. Evarts—I understand that.

Mr. Beach—Of course he must have shown that to Mr. Wilkeson.

Q.—How early did you show it to Mr. Wilkeson?—if that is the fair way to put it. A.—Do you mean on what day?

Q.—How early in the progress of the transaction of the tripartite agreement did you show that paper to Mr. Wilkeson? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to him before it became a part of the tripartite agreement, and before the text of the tripartite agreement had been presented? A.—Why, of course.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—How otherwise could it have been made part of the agreement?

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary to reason with me; I take your answer, of course—you did.

Q.—Now can you tell me at what time you first showed it to him? A.—No; while these negotiations, these discussions, were pending.

Q.—And before the tripartite agreement had received the consent of the parties and had been adopted—before it was even written by Wilkeson? A.—Why, yes, Sir; for the writing of it referred to this paper.

Q.—Very well. Did you show it to him before the arbitration was agreed upon? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Now, when was the arbitration agreed upon? A.—That I do not know; I will have to ask Mr. Moulton.

Q.—But the length of time before the signing of the tripartite covenant or the award you can't tell? A.—But a few days before.

Q.—Quite recent—but a few days before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And up to that time no arbitration had been fixed? A.—Up to what time?

Q.—Up to this time, just before the tripartite agreement and the award, or either of them, no arbitration had been agreed upon for the differences between Mr. Bowen and yourself? A.—No other arbitration save that, Sir.

Q.—Save that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was only a few days before the arbitration and the award? A.—A few days; I don't know how many.

A SUIT AGAINST BOWEN.

Q.—Had you then any suit pending or commenced against Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what court? A.—I don't know; in one of these courts—perhaps this one.

Q.—Well? A.—Mr. Ward commenced a suit in my absence.

Q.—There was a suit pending? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it commenced during your absence? A.—I don't know whether it was a suit or not; what you call a supplemental proceeding; is that a suit?

Q.—Well? A.—A proceeding to take testimony.

Mr. Evarts—I heard of a young lawyer once who commenced practice by issuing a *fi. fa.* I don't know anything about the details. Your view of the matter is that there was a suit pending? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Some proceedings were being commenced.

Witness—Yes, Sir; I don't know whether it was a suit or not.

Q.—Some proceedings at law for the collection of that money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that your notion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I want to go back one question. Did you show this article in December—this written article—the Bowen letter—this slip? A.—I don't remember that I showed it to anybody simply as an article by itself, but only in connection with what was called the "true story;" perhaps I did, however, to Mr. Sam. Belcher.

Q.—Now, I am inquiring about nothing at present except this article as put in the slip form in type? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But it is a separate paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You think you showed it to Mr. Belcher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in this same time, December? A.—I don't remember; it may be perhaps earlier than that. It may be in November, perhaps.

ONLY THREE SLIPS OF THE ARTICLE WERE PRINTED.

Q.—Do you remember how many slips you had printed? A.—Three slips were printed, I think. I afterward learned that the printer had found one in the office.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that. I asked you the single question, how many were printed?

Mr. Beach—That is rather uncertain.

The Witness—I think three slips were printed, Sir.

Q.—Now, if there were more printed, let me know. A.—I afterward learned that a copy had been dropped, I was told, from my pocket, in my printing-office; whether that was true or not, I cannot say; but a proof-sheet was shown to Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, whose office was next to mine.

Q.—This is all a rumor? A.—It was not a rumor, Sir; he told me so himself. But he did not see it through me, but in the way indicated.

Q.—You did not show it to Rev. Dr. Field? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you only know of three slips? A.—That is all. I think that was the third. I think that there were only three slips altogether.

Q.—Very well; now, what became of these three slips? A.—One went to Mr. Wilkeson, and is embodied in the tripartite covenant, and is here in court.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—And one is in our possession, with Mr. Johnson's amendment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that we have.

Mr. Morris—That is in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—We know that is in evidence.

The Witness—I have an idea there was only one complete slip.

Q.—Now, that is two. Where is the third? A.—I come now to give you an account of the third.

Q.—Give us the third? A.—I have already told you that one copy was picked up by the printer.

Q.—Very well; we have heard that already. A.—I think that was an incomplete copy, without Mr. Johnson's final amendments; the copy which Judge Morris and I have was incomplete, except so far as it is complete in Mr. Johnson's handwriting. I think the one in the tripartite covenant is complete in type; still I would not be certain.

Q.—Now, these three slips are all that you know of as being printed? A.—Yes, Sir; that I remember. Perhaps I had a complete one myself. I don't know, but I think it is quite likely I had.

Q.—Then one was lost and two are produced here? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I had a complete slip of my own, on second thought.

Q.—Besides? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What became of that? A.—I think that is the one I showed to Mr. Belcher; I don't know what became of it; I rather think I showed it to Mr. Shearman; but I don't know what became of it.

Q.—That would be a fourth slip then? A.—Yes, Sir, that would be a fourth.

Q.—Now, when were slips—were these slips—struck off at the same time? A.—I think they were; I think they were struck off at two different times—that is to say if Mr. Johnson's amendments were in these proofs, then the proofs were correct.

Q.—This is the same period of time? A.—Yes, Sir, within a day or two, then the type was distributed.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir. Now, Mr. Tilton, are you quite certain that the type was not preserved in shape for a considerable length of time, and not distributed? A.—I gave orders that all the type should be kept meanwhile in Mr. Russell's care, that no printer should get access to it, and the remaining slips were made and the type distributed.

Q.—Was that done, as you understand? A.—I have every reason to think that it was.

Q.—Then you don't know that it was preserved in your safe, or the safe of your estab-

tishment, for the composition of type? A.—It never was preserved in any safe; it was locked up over night.

Q.—That is all? A.—Yes, Sir; in order that nobody might surreptitiously get a copy of it.

Q.—Then, in December, there were no slips except such as had been made in the preceding March? A.—No, Sir.

MR. LOANED ONE OF THE SLIPS TO MR. HARMON.

Q.—Now, did you give one of these slips to Mr. John W. Harmon in December? A.—I loaned him one.

Q.—You let him have it in his possession? A.—I would not be certain of the date; it might have been in November; I rather think it was.

Q.—Well, about that time. It was after the Woodhull publication? A.—I showed it to him, but afterward he wanted it; he wanted to borrow it afterward; he was an intimate friend of mine, and wanted to consult with me about my affairs.

Mr. Evarts—I want to understand you; that you and Mr. Harmon saw one of these slips; that you showed it to him? A.—Yes, Sir, I did; it came to my mind afterward, on second thought.

The Court—He mentioned his name already.

Mr. Evarts—I understood that, if you please. I understood that it was shown to him after the Woodhull scandal.

Witness—I think he sent a request to me that he might see that proof and refresh his mind with its contents.

Q.—That is, after the scandal he sent that request? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you think you showed it to him before? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he also wanted to see Mr. Bowen's letter.

Mr. Evarts—Well, no matter. We are not talking about that.

Q.—Do you remember in November or December, after the Woodhull scandal, handing this to Mr. Harmon upon his request or otherwise, and saying to him that you did not care what he did with it? A.—No. I don't remember that; Mr. Harmon borrowed the letters from Mr. Bowen—

Mr. Evarts—I am not asking about that.

Witness—And that slip.

Mr. Evarts—No matter, Mr. Tilton, I am not inquiring about this. I am asking about this very slip, whether you left it with Mr. Harmon upon his request or otherwise after the Woodhull scandal was published, and told him you did not care what he did with it? A.—No, Sir; I gave no such instructions to Mr. Harmon. You must allow me, Mr. Evarts, to speak my exact meaning. I committed it to his entire discretion and judgment, that he might make such use of it as he thought right. I did not say I did not care what he did with it.

Mr. Evarts—Well?

Witness—And I concurred in a great deal of what he did with it.

HE COMMITTED THE PAPER TO MR. HARMON'S DISCRETION.

Q.—What form of words did you use in confiding this discretion to Mr. Harmon? A.—Words to this effect: that I committed it to his judgment and care. Mr. Harmon had it two or three times on one occasion. I remember a gentleman from a newspaper office called to see me, and wanted very much to see that proof, and I did not show it to him. I think he said that Mr. Harmon had spoken of it. I went to Mr. Harmon's house with the proof. Mr. Harmon was not there, and I left it for him. I left it at his house, inclosed in a note. I don't remember what the note said.

Q.—Did that note confide the discretion? A.—Yes, Sir; in other words, I would not show it to this gentleman from the newspaper office at his request, but I went to Mr. Harmon's house to see him; he was not there, and I left it in a sealed envelope with some request; I don't remember the phraseology.

Q.—But expressive of submitting it to his discretion, to use it as he thought best? A.—I committed it to his discretion, to do what he thought best under that discretion.

Q.—Who was the newspaper man that came to you about it? A.—That man over there, Mr. McKelway.

Q.—Mr. McKelway, of the *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he apply to you for it for publication?

Witness—Mr. McKelway?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—I don't remember whether he did or not.

Q.—What is the best impression that you have? A.—My impression is that he wanted to see it; I did not feel safe in showing it to him; he intimated to me that he had talked on the subject with Mr. Harmon; at all events, I knew he was a very enterprising newspaper man, and I did not wish to put it into his hands for publication.

Q.—Well, you understood that in his enterprising way he had come to you for the purpose of publishing it if he could? A.—I did not come to that conclusion with respect to him; I thought he came to me as a personal friend, and disowning any such purpose, but rather with the view of knowing the circumstances.

Q.—Are you sure he disavowed the purpose of publication? A.—Mr. McKelway made a kindly, pleasant call on me one evening, and sympathized with me in reference to these scandals.

Q.—Well, well; in consequence of that call from Mr. McKelway you put this in the hands of Mr. Harmon? A.—Oh, it had been in Mr. Harmon's hands before.

Q.—I understand that, but you sealed it in a package in a note for him? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. McKelway wanted to see it, and I did not want to show it to him myself. I thought if Mr. Harmon was willing that he should see, if his judgment dictated it, he might do as he chose with it.

Q.—Now, Sir, that paper was published in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how soon after you had put this slip in Mr. Harmon's hands? A.—I should think five or six months afterward.

Mr. Evarts—Five or six months after?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you have any notice that it was going to be printed, or published, before it was published? A.—No, Sir.

THE EAGLE PUBLISHED IT.

Q.—Was your seeing it in the *Eagle*, as you have said, I believe—well, but you say you saw it copied into the *Eagle*, don't you? A.—It was copied into the *Eagle* on Monday night.

Q.—That is where you saw it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your seeing it in the *Eagle* the first suspicion you had that it was going to be published? A.—I do not know whether I saw it in the Sunday paper or not.

Mr. Evarts—I thought you were not certain it was published before.

Witness—There were two or three threats to publish it before, and I went once to see Mr. Van Anden about it.

Q.—Who had made those threats? A.—I do not know; there had been some talk that that letter was in the *Eagle* office, and I once had some little conversation with Mr. Van Anden, and I told him I did not want anything published of that sort.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Q.—Who made these threats of publication? A.—I don't know, I think it was simply the floating gossip of the town, that the *Eagle* had possession of a scandal which it might publish; I don't know that any threats were made; I should not call them threats; it was gossip.

Q.—Do you know a Mr. McDermott connected with the press in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he connected with the *Sunday Press* at the time? A.—I afterward learned that he was, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember of his saying to you in advance of any publication of it, in the *Sunday Press* or the *Eagle*, and informing you it was going to be published? A.—No, Sir. I remember after he published it he came into my office at the *Golden Age*, and I ordered him out.

Mr. Evarts—I ask to have that striken out.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Stenographer, strike that out.

HE WAS NOT AWARE IT WAS GOING TO BE PUBLISHED.

Q.—Are you quite certain that Mr. McDermott did not tell you in advance of that publication that it was going to be made? A.—Yes, Sir; as certain as that the Day of Judgment will come. [Laughter.]

The Court—Silence.

Mr. Evarts—That is a future event.

Witness—That is one of those things of which we all are certain. We say of the Almighty, "The Great I Am—ever more present!"

Mr. Evarts—We will improve upon that.

Mr. Fullerton—Give it up.

Q.—Are you entirely certain you did not know that? A.—I did not know Mr. McDermott; he came to my office and presented his card, and I asked him if he was the man who made that publication; he said he was, and I ordered him out of the office.

Q.—Do you know whether anybody had informed you in advance of its publication that it was going to be published? A.—No, I have no recollection of any such thing.

Q.—Are you certain that nobody came to you and informed you in advance of its publication? A.—Yes, Sir; I have no recollection of any such thing.

Q.—So far as you know and understand, Mr. Tilton, this slip that you had confided to Mr. Harmon was the source from which the publication came? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Well, what slip do you understand it came from? A.—My understanding is this: I never quite comprehended until a few days ago how that slip came to be published. When I saw Kinsella's correspondence published, he said in that that Mr. Beecher had shown to him the tripartite covenant, or, at all events, Mr. Bowen's denial, and I saw there how possibly the *Eagle* might have got hold of that article.

Mr. Evarts—That is, you say that the tripartite agreement might have furnished the means of its publication?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was your own imagination, wasn't it? A.—Yes, Sir. I never have known to this day how the *Eagle* got hold of that.

Q.—Then you do not know that the copy given by you to Mr. Harmon was the means or source of publication? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever receive back from Mr. Harmon that slip that you confided to him, or did it ever come back into your possession? A.—I think he gave it back to me, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—I think about that time.

Q.—About what time? A.—Shortly afterward; that is my impression, shortly after.

Q.—When was it published? A.—Shortly after the time when it was confided to him. You know better about that than I.

Q.—Where is it? A.—Well, Sir, I don't know where it is, if it is not the same proof we have here.

Q.—You have but one, have you? A.—It may have been that one, or it may be another. If it is any other, I don't know where it is.

Q.—Have you any recollection that that was returned to you? A.—I think it was returned with Mr. Bowen's letters. I won't be positive of that, for once or twice Mr. Harmon and I saw the papers and talked it over.

Q.—You won't be positive that it ever came back to you? A.—Mr. Harmon will know better; I think it did come back.

Mr. Evarts—I have understood you, Mr. Tilton, that there were but three copies either in a complete or incomplete form.

Witness—I said afterward there might be another.

Mr. Evarts—Of course that would make four, but that is all, isn't it, complete or incomplete?

Witness—That is all I know of, yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the court)—We will have the "true story" here at 2 o'clock, and until that time I will occupy the space with some things admitted.

WHEN HE LEFT OFF GOING TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Do you remember, Mr. Tilton, whether or no you left off going to Plymouth Church—had left off or did leave off then—going to Plymouth Church as early as 1866? A.—No, Sir, I had not. I went occasionally all the way down until the Spring of 1870.

Q.—How often do you think you went to that church in the year 1866? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you go more than twice in that whole year? A.—I went several times; I went occasionally.

Q.—Not more than two or three times in a year, did you? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Give us the fact; I don't know anything about it. A.—I went occasionally to Church, down until the Spring of 1870.

Q.—In 1866 I am asking? A.—I don't remember about that.

Q.—You did go occasionally in 1866? A.—Yes, Sir, down to 1869 or 1870.

Q.—Did you go more than two or three times in that year? A.—I don't know; I should say eight or nine times.

Q.—In the year 1867, did you go at all and if at all, did you go more than two or three times? A.—I cannot say how many times, Sir.

Q.—And in the year 1868, what was your habit of attending that church? A.—I think I went to church about as other people do.

Mr. Evarts—Well, there is a great difference.

The Witness—What is that?

Mr. Evarts—There is a great difference in people about going to church.

The Witness—My recollection is I went to Plymouth Church with more or less frequency, when I was in town, during all the years up to the Spring of 1870. You must remember I was away lecturing during five months of the year.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we have a history of that.

The Witness—Yes, Sir. Plymouth Church was closed during two months of the year.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't argue about it; I want the fact.

The Witness—I think I went, Sir, with more or less frequency, up to the year 1870.

Q.—Will you tell me how many times you went? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—In 1869, did you then go more than two or three times? A.—I think I should make the same answer? I don't know how many times.

MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—You have said, Mr. Tilton, in regard to your visits to Mrs. Woodhull's house, that you never passed but one night there? A.—Yes, Sir, I have said that.

Q.—Now, how late in the night have you been there on other occasions? A.—Oh, I should say 11 o'clock, perhaps.

Q.—Not later? A.—I guess not.

Q.—Not until 1, 2, 3, or 4 o'clock in the morning? A.—No, Sir; never, Sir, in the small hours.

Q.—Short of 12? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would cover any time you were there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever on the second floor or the bed-room floor of the house? A.—Yes, Sir; I went all over the house once in order that Mrs. Woodhull might show to me that every room but one was as bare as a barn; that was her room, her husband's study, and one other room that Mr. Andrews occupied; with that exception the house was as bare as a barn.

Q.—Had it been stripped? A.—I don't think it had ever been furnished.

Q.—When was that? A.—The circumstances were these—

Q.—I ask the time? A.—I don't remember the date; the circumstances I do remember. The circumstance was this—

Mr. Evarts—I don't ask you to give me the circumstance; I ask you to name the time as near as you can. A.—I cannot.

Q.—You know whether it was in September or June, or in this or that part of your visits there? A.—It was in the early part of my acquaintance; she wanted me to go through the house.

Q.—You did, and it was substantially stripped? A.—Yes, Sir; it was as bare as a new house.

Q.—Was it a large house? A.—Yes, Sir; it was a fine house.

Q.—A double house? A.—I don't understand what you mean by a double house.

Q.—Rooms on both sides of the door? A.—I don't remember that; there was only one room furnished, and that was the parlor.

Q.—Did it continue to be in this condition during the whole of your visiting there? A.—I don't remember; I only went up stairs that once.

Q.—That is all you know about it, I understand? A.—That is all I know about it, yes, Sir; she told me her house had been called a house of ill-repute, and she wanted me to see it was wholly unoccupied; there was nothing in it, a chair or anything else, save in the room she and her husband occupied, and the room Mr. Andrews occupied, and, I believe, one which her mother and her sister occupied; it was a great empty barn of a house; that was one of the circumstances that impressed me with the idea that she was a traduced woman.

Q.—Did you understand it had been stripped by the Police, or on execution, or anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir, I simply understood that it was an unoccupied house; that is to say, an unfurnished house.

Q.—And had always been so? A.—I never asked any questions about it, and never thought of the subject from that day to this.

Q.—Do you mean to say you don't know that it was ever refurnished? A.—I don't know anything about it; never heard anything about it.

Q.—I mean during the period of your acquaintance? A.—I never heard anything about it; never knew.

Q.—During the period of your acquaintance you never knew whether it was furnished in whole or in part beyond what you have stated? A.—No, Sir.

WHEN PAPERS IN MOULTON'S HANDS CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION.

Q.—Now, how early after the publication of the Bacon letter by you, or your letter to Dr. Bacon—how early after that did any more papers, or copies of papers, which had been in Mr. Moulton's hands, connected with this matter, come into yours? A.—My present impression is none of them came into my hands; that is to say, when I made my sworn statement, which was a month after the Bacon letter, I then had no access to the papers; then they were published in Mr. Beecher's statement.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I am not asking you about Mr. Beecher's statement.

The Witness—I am trying to work it out in my mind.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't want you to work it out loud; I am only asking you as to the point of time.

Mr. Beach—I understand the question to ask when they came into his possession.

Mr. Evarts—That is so; as to the point of time.

The Witness—They never came into my possession—that is, not the papers—since this suit has gone on.

Mr. Evarts—The question, Mr. Tilton, is this: How soon after the publication of the Bacon letter did either the papers themselves that had been in Mr. Moulton's possession, or copies of them—and which were not already in your possession—come into your possession? Now, do you say they never did?

The Witness—I do not understand your question now.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I asked you yesterday about what papers you had and what copies of papers you had.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I told you.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that's all very well. Now, how soon after you published the Bacon letter did any papers that were not before that time in your hands, or any copies of papers that were not before that time in your hands, of the papers that were in Mr. Moulton's hands, come to your possession?

Mr. Morris—You are a little mistaken in regard to your recollection of what occurred yesterday. The inquiry yesterday was solely with reference to the copy made of them, not whether any letters were in his possession or not. He did not speak of any letters as being in his possession.

The Court—The question also reaches copies which may have been with the parties.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; but it improperly includes the original papers, assuming some had come into the possession of Mr. Tilton before that.

The Court—I think he can answer this question.

Mr. Evarts—I don't wish to assume anything, but I want to find out the fact of when any papers that he had not before had came to him.

The Court—Or copies?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—The question, I think, improperly assumes that there were papers—original papers—which had been in Mr. Moulton's hands, that had been transferred to Mr. Tilton's possession before the Bacon letter.

Mr. Evarts—I do not think it does, if your Honor please.

The Court (to the stenographer)—Well, read the question. (To Mr. Evarts.) You do not intend that, I understand?

Mr. Evarts—No; I do not mean that. If he had not had any before, why, then, all that he had. I only want his knowledge in point of time.

The Court (to the stenographer)—Do you find the question?

The Stenographer—I am looking for it. [Reading.] "Q.—How soon after you published the Bacon letter did any papers that were not before that time in your hands, or any copies of papers that were not before that time in your hands, of the papers that were in Mr. Moulton's hands, come into your possession?"

Mr. Evarts—I don't think that assumes anything.

The Witness—Why, I don't remember that any papers or any copies of papers came into my possession from Mr. Moulton's hands.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—Mr. Moulton published after that in his own statement the documents which he had.

The Court—Those documents came to your notice?

Mr. Evarts—Oh, yes; the witness understands the inquiry. (To witness)—What came from Mr. Moulton; I understand you did not have any? A.—I don't remember of any; I recollect going to Mr. Moulton before my sworn statement was prepared, and asked him for some papers, and he declined to give them to me.

Q.—That you remember distinctly? A.—Yes, Sir; I had to make my statement from very meagre materials which I had in my hands.

Mr. Evarts (showing book to witness)—Now, Sir; if you will refresh your recollection by looking at that last chure?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, upon looking at that, will you tell me when the papers or copies of papers that you there referred to, did come into your hands? A.—Will you allow me to read this sentence?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—This is part of my sworn statement: "I will add that the original documents referred to in the ensuing sworn statement are, for the most part, in my possession, but that the 'apology' and a few other papers are in the hands of Francis D. Moulton." The original documents introduced in my sworn statement were for the most part in Mrs. Tilton's hands and my own. Her letters and mine—

Mr. Evarts—Well, no matter what they were.

The Court—I think he can say that.

Mr. Evarts—I do not inquire what they were.

Q. Now, whatever papers you then referred to, how long had they been in your possession? A.—Ever since they were enacted—years.

Q.—Of course, with your wife's letters and your own? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, had you not, when you were preparing your statement for the committee, received from Mr. Moulton any papers, or copies of papers, which, up to that time, you had not in your possession? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Moulton was—

Mr. Evarts—Very well, that is all.

The Witness (continuing)—Was as close as an oyster, and denied me every scrap.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

The Witness (continuing)—That is the reason my statement contains some errors.

Mr. Evarts—No matter. The fact is that, from the time of writing the Bacon letter up to the time of making your sworn statement, you had not received from Mr. Moulton—any documents from Mr. Moulton, or copies from him, that you did not have during the course of the entire proceedings? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Moulton was very angry, and refused it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, it is 1 o'clock.

The Court then ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Tilton resumed the stand, and Mr. Evarts rose to continue the cross-examination at 2:15.

Mr. Evarts (to counsel)—Have you those papers?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; the witness has them.

The Witness—Here they are, Mr. Evarts, [producing several sheets of writing paper, containing pen writing, and also having printed slips pasted upon them.]

Q.—Mr. Tilton, these papers now produced by you, are they parts of the draft or of the completed copy? A.—The completed copy.

Q.—There seem to be blanks in them? A.—What, Sir?

Q.—Blanks. A.—Yes, Sir; but this is a completed copy.

Q.—This is what you call a completed copy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Perhaps that is the only blank there is? A.—You notice here there are nicks in the paper, [referring to a sheet which bore a ragged edge.]

Q.—Yes, I understand. But this is what is called a completed copy? A.—You remember what I told you—that the completed copy had never been absolutely completed; only made suitable for publication.

Q.—Yes. This is the draft? A.—Yes, Sir, my own.

Q.—Now, these are all that you have been able to find, or that you know of being in existence? A.—Yes, Sir, that is every scrap.

Q.—And there is no copy, in any form, of any of the rest of it? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—That you know of? A.—None to my knowledge.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, please listen to what I shall now read to you, and say whether you recognize it as the commencement of this "True Story?" [Reads]:

"One day, last month, when I was in the north of New-Hampshire, a scandalous publication burst like a cloud over my home in Brooklyn, and shed a sudden shadow on my wife's good name." Do you remember that as the first sentence of your "True Story?" A.—I do not remember that distinct phraseology; my recollection is that it was something like that; I cannot positively swear that that is the identical sentence.

Q.—"A week afterward when I returned and first saw the libel, I wrote a card denouncing the outrage, but acting on the advice"—[there is a blank in this that I cannot fill]—"I withheld it from the press, and maintained a contemptuous silence." Do you remember that? A.—No, Sir, I could not swear that that was a sentence of it.

Q.—Well, do you recognize that as in substance a portion of it?

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—In substance.

A.—Well, perhaps I might say in substance.

Q.—"Moreover, no form of card that I could devise, though I drafted two or three, seemed an adequate answer to the circumstantial details of the calumnious indictments." Do you recognize that? A.—That may have been correct, Sir.

Q.—"Instead of a card, I then proposed an explanatory narrative, meeting the falsehoods point by point. But this also I was advised against, particularly by Mrs. Tilton, who from the beginning begged me to publish no vindication of her whatever?" A.—Something of that sort.

Q.—"The ingenious and plausible statement put forth against her could be thoroughly refuted only by a plain recital of the true story to contradict the false one; and as the true story involves a discreditable reference to other names, some of which have not hitherto been mentioned in the case, she prefers to suffer obloquy herself, rather than to fling it off as a stain upon others, and withholds from me permission to unfold the real facts?" A.—I cannot swear as to the accuracy of that, Sir; something in that vein.

Q.—Yes. "But even against her will I am going to put them in writing, not, however, for the use of the public, but only of a few personal friends. I do this for two distinct purposes—first, for her sake, because a constrained silence may permanently injure her reputation, and next, for my sake, because I owe to these friends a frank explanation of what they have deemed erratic in my public course for the last two years, or since my retirement from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*." Do you recognize that as a part of your statement? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember it. You can say it is, if you please.

Mr. Evarts—I don't say it.

The Witness—It was something in that spirit, Sir.

Q.—That spirit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—"About ten or eleven years ago, Henry C. Bowen, for whom I was then working as a subordinate in the *Independent* office, told me one evening, while crossing the Fulton Ferry, that Henry Ward Beecher was guilty of adultery, a practice begun in Indianapolis and continued in Brooklyn." Do you remember that? A.—I do not remember that as part of the statement. I remember Mr. Bowen's telling me that.

Q.—You recognize this as in accordance with the fact that you had—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had stated it? A.—Yes, Sir.

BOWEN THREATENING TO DRIVE BEECHER FROM THE PULPIT.

Q.—"Between the years 1860 and 1870 Mr. Bowen repeated the accusation not less than a hundred times, frequently exhibiting a deep sense of personal injury, and sometimes saying that, if he were so minded, he could drive Mr. Beecher from his pulpit." Do you recognize that? A.—I do not remember the phraseology, but that is in substance correct.

Q.—"During a part of this time"—I am only asking you whether it constituted part of your statement? A.—Well, Sir, I simply say in answer to that that I cannot remember.

Q.—The words? A.—The words, or the phraseology? The statement was written so long ago I should not like to swear that that identical expression was in the statement; still, as you read it, the narrative revives to me with some distinctness.

Q.—"During part of this time Mr. Beecher was editor in charge of the *Independent*, and I his lieutenant. Afterward he retired and I succeeded to the chair. Both before Mr. Beecher's retirement and afterward, Mr. Bowen was in the habit of saying that the Pastor of Plymouth Church was a dangerous visitor among the females of his congregation." Do you remember that as a part of your statement? A.—I do not distinctly remember it as a part of my statement, but I very distinctly remember that it was a part of Mr. Bowen's statement.

Q.—"This gossip I always heard with unwilling ears, having no more taste for scandal then than now; and I would not note it here except that it is one of the pivots on which the ensuing history turns." Do you recognize that sentence? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember that sentence.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember that sentence; I do not remember it accurately enough to swear to it, that is.

Q.—How does it strike you? As— A.—If you will put that entire document into my possession and let me read it from beginning to end I think I could tell you whether it was an accurate transcript of that paper or not; but I cannot swear, sentence by sentence, to a paper which was written a long while ago, and which I have not seen for a year or two.

Q.—Well, of course you have a right to qualify your statements.

Judge Neilson—It being understood all the time, Mr. Tilton, that the counsel hardly expects you recollect the very words—

Mr. Evarts—No.

Judge Neilson—But the substance and the sentiment, rather than the words.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You are quite at liberty to qualify your statements of recollection or non-recollection. [Reading]—"As a further statement, still more unwillingly opened, yet necessary to an explanation of the subsequent complication of circumstances, I must say that in the Summer of 1870, a few months after I had undertaken, in addition to editing the *Independent*, to edit also the Brooklyn *Union*, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, my wife, made to me a communication concerning Mr. Beecher, which, to use her own words, lest I should wrong him by using mine, she afterward noted down in a memorandum as follows: 'Mr. H. W. Beecher'"—

MR. FULLERTON WANTS TO KNOW IF THEY HAVE GOT THE TRUE STATEMENT.

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Mr. Evarts, let us understand what we are reading before we go any further. [To the court]—We ought to know whether counsel for the other side have the true statement. If so, it ought to be produced, and to speak for itself.

Mr. Evarts—I think I am quite in order, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, so am I. I think it is proper for us to ask whether they have got that true statement.

Judge Neilson—Well, what does the counsel say to your question?

Mr. Evarts—At a proper stage of the matter they may ask. At present I think I am quite in order, if your Honor please, in reading to him.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I do not know what they are reading from.

Mr. Evarts—Nor is it at all material.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not for you to know; but it is for me.

[Mr. Morris made some remark, inaudible to the reporter, to which Mr. Evarts made an equally inaudible reply.]

Mr. Fullerton—That is a novel way of getting in as evidence a statement, if that is what they are doing. I do not understand that they can read paragraph by paragraph in that way and ask if it was a part of the statement.

Judge Neilson—They ought not to if they have a correct copy. If they have not, then I think they may have this.

Mr. Fullerton—They may have the original for aught we know.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Or you may have a correct copy, for aught we know.

Mr. Evarts—Oh! it is possible; but I do not see exactly how that would have any—

Judge Neilson—I take it if the counsel had a correct copy he would frankly produce it, instead of taking this troublesome method.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly. That is what we propose. We have no objection to their offering a copy in evidence if they have it; and if they have it, I think good faith requires that they should announce it, so that we may understand exactly what we are doing.

Mr. Evarts—It will be very proper at some stage of the trial, perhaps, to raise some of these questions; but I think I am quite in order in asking these questions.

Mr. Fullerton—I think not.

Mr. Beach—The objection, Sir, assumes this form: That they are giving secondary evidence of an instrument the loss of which they have not proved. There is no evidence but that the original exists in their possession, or in the possession of some person over whom they have apparently absolute control. And until they prove the loss of the instrument, they cannot resort to this mode of proof.

Judge Neilson—Has it been traced to their possession?

Mr. Beach—Sir?

Judge Neilson—It has not been traced to their possession.

Mr. Beach—It has been traced to the possession of Mrs. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—By whom it was destroyed.

Mr. Beach—By whom this witness was informed that it was destroyed; but it turns out that a portion of it was afterward found by this witness after Mrs. Tilton left his house. Now, whether or not she has the possession of the other portion of this original document does not appear.

Judge Neilson—She might not have it, and it could not be got.

Mr. Beach—Very well; that they do not show. They have given no proof of the loss by tracing it from the hands of the person into whose custody it was originally put. Another proposition is, Sir, that if the original instrument is lost, and there is a copy of it—an authentic copy of it—the possession of which they do not disclaim, that is the best secondary evidence of the contents.

Judge Neilson—Very well.

Mr. Beach—Now, our objection is, Sir, that without any of this proof giving them license to introduce secondary evidence, the course now pursued by the counsel is improper.

Judge Neilson—I think, in view of all the circumstances, that the paper was in the hands of Mrs. Tilton, and understood to have been destroyed, but a small portion of it finally found, but only a portion of it, and this witness is ignorant of the existence of any more of it. He may take this course. But I at the same time think that counsel might well be interrogated, and might well answer frankly whether he has got a correct copy or not.

Mr. Beach—Ought they not, before they are permitted to give secondary evidence of the contents of this document, to show that they have at least applied to the party in whose possession it was? It does not follow, Sir, because Mrs. Tilton may have stated to her husband that it was destroyed, or because he understood it was destroyed, that that was actually the fact. They show no application made to the party in whose custody the instrument was when this witness had the last knowledge of it. Now, I think, Sir, that your Honor should require at least that we should have proof of an application to that source of information in regard to the existence of the original document. And if it should appear that they have made that application, and were unable to obtain it, why it might be a satisfactory answer to the rule. But without that I submit to your Honor that we have no adequate or sufficient proof of the loss nor any search made for it which would justify the introduction of secondary evidence.

Judge Neilson—I should feel the force of that much more strongly if the witness had not found and produced this fragment of it; but finding and producing a fragment merely helps the suggestion that the rest has been destroyed.

Mr. Fullerton—But, your Honor, they are not reading from the fragment, they are not using the fragment; they are using something else which presupposes that something else in the shape of an original copy exists. That is the difficulty about it.

Judge Neilson—I do not know through what spiritualistic method they have the paper which he [Mr. Evarts] reads from, of course. I think we will go on. [To plaintiff's counsel.] You may take the exception.

Mr. Evarts—I must begin again this sentence.

Judge Neilson—Do not begin at the commencement. [Laughter.]

THE TRUE STORY CONTINUED.

Mr. Evarts—No; the sentence that was interrupted: [Reading.] "As a further statement still more unwillingly opened, yet necessary to an explanation of the subsequent complication of circumstances"—

The Witness—Unwillingly what, Sir. "Opened?"

Mr. Evarts—Opened. "As a further statement still more unwillingly opened, yet necessary to an explanation of the subsequent complication of circumstances, I wish to say that in the Summer of 1870, a few months after I had undertaken, in addition to editing the *Independent*, to edit also the Brooklyn *Union*, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, my wife, made to me a communication concerning Mr. Beecher which, to use her own words, lest I should wrong him by using mine, she afterward noted down in a memorandum as follows:"—

The Witness—Now, Mr. Evarts, if you will let me interrupt you—

Mr. Evarts—No, I will not.

The Witness—The document; there is the document in evidence, and I can tell by that original document whether you are reading what follows correctly.

Mr. Evarts (severely, having ineffectually tried to stop the witness)—I will not be interrupted, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Well, you *have* been. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts. [Resuming the reading]—Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor—

The Witness—Hand me that, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; he is asking you a question.

BEECHER SOLICITED HER TO BE A WIFE TO HIM.

Mr. Evarts—"Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies.' I borrow the above fact from my wife's handwriting, and forbid myself from pausing at this point either to blacken it with an epithet or to lighten it with any explanation." Do you recognize that statement as being a part of your "True Story?" A.—I should strike out the word opened—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Do you recognize it as part of the true story; that is the question as it is read?

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Will you go on and answer? You would strike out what?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it. [To the witness]—one moment.

Mr. Evarts—It is a cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—I know it is cross-examination, but I want an answer to the question.

Mr. Evarts—But the counsel should not interrupt the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—You have often done it.

Judge Neilson—One moment; I think that counsel may properly stop the witness if his answer is not an answer to the question.

Mr. Fullerton—It permits of explanation.

Judge Neilson—In the next place—

Mr. Evarts—Does your Honor understand that when I am cross-examining, the counsel is right to insist upon the witness answering yes or no?

The Court—I think the counsel may ask that the witness answer the question directly.

Mr. Evarts—I know; but it is not proper to make suggestions to stop the witness' mouth.

Judge Neilson—Again, it is not worth while to emphasize the fact that this is a cross-examination. This is a new matter, brought up by you.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, we do not wish to dispute about that.

Judge Neilson—I think the witness should answer yes or no when he can—either that he does recognize it or does not. If any explanations are afterward called for, of course he can make them.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor instruct the witness that he must?

Judge Neilson—I instruct him that he should if he can do so, but he—

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor be so good as to note my exception to that instruction. [To the witness.] Now, Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—I think I should say, Sir, that the substance of that was mine, but I think that if you copied from the original there are two words incorrectly copied.

Q.—What are those? A.—One is the word "opened," and the other the word "say."

Q.—What should the word "opened" be? A.—I do not know, but it seems to me that it has no sense there.

Q.—Very well; and the word "any" in what connection? A.—It spoils the antithesis in reading.

Q.—The last sentence—the very last sentence? A.—Yes.

Q. (reading)—"I borrow the above fact from my wife's handwriting, and forbid myself from pausing at this point either to blacken it with an epithet or to lighten it with any explanation." A.—"To blacken it with an epithet or lighten it with an explanation," that is the way it ought to be.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

By Judge Neilson—In other words, that is the way you think you would have written? A.—Yes, Sir, I think so. Your honor will understand that I cannot swear that I wrote it as it stands there. [To Mr. Evarts.] Certainly, I do not think that I wrote it as you have read it.

Mr. Evarts—"The subject of my wife's recital was communicated a few weeks afterward by me to O. J. and F. B. M., and by my wife to her mother, thence to some relatives. Mr. Beecher was absent from the State at the time, it being his vacation." Do you remember that? A.—I do not remember the initials. I did not write the initials; I wrote the names in full, it I wrote it at all. I did not do it in that way.

Q.—Well, the other words; do you remember that? A.—I cannot swear positively.

HE SPOKE OF THE CASE TO A FEW FRIENDS.

Q.—"During the Summer and Fall of the year 1870, I spoke of the case to a few friends; exhibiting more anger than charity toward Mr. Beecher, though to Mr. Bowen, whose two papers I was then editing, I was silent, unwilling to add any fuel to his indignation against the man whom he seemed preparing to destroy." Do you remember that?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir. That, I take it, is a leading question; and it is evidence in chief on the other side. It is no cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—Your inquiry, in the sense of it, is whether he recognized that as a part of what he wrote?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and it admits of "yes" or "no." It is a leading question, if a leading question can be termed.

Judge Neilson—He is obliged to ask the question in a leading form, somewhat, in order to get at the purpose he has in view.

Mr. Fullerton—Ah, Sir; but if they have got a copy they can ask him. It is a direct question.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend does not propose as a rule of examination that a cross-examination can lead?

Judge Neilson—I have ruled on this.

Mr. Evarts—It would not be proper, I admit, to lead the witness on the direct examination.

Mr. Fullerton—I hold that you cannot get a copy of a paper in evidence in any such way.

HIS WIFE'S MOTHER.

Mr. Evarts—Ah, well. [Reading to the witness]—"My wife's mother now began to play an important part in my relations to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, and in the relations of these two persons to each other. This lady has been for years a chronic subject of manias and frenzies, and notoriously irresponsible in her tirades on any subject that excites her morbid feeling. One of her physicians, the late Dr. Barker, of Brooklyn, recommended, several years ago, that she be treated to an" [hesitating] "in an institution for the insane."

The Witness—How, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—"One of her physicians, the late Dr. Barker, of Brooklyn, recommended several years ago that she be treated in an institution for the insane"—

The Witness—Oh! in—

Mr. Evarts (resuming)—"Among her eccentricities—which I allude to—not to reprobate their author, whom disease should largely exempt from censure—she attempted about that time apparently to take the life of her husband, Hon. N. B. Morse, by clutching his throat and strangling him with such powerful energy that her grasp was loosened with difficulty by the inmates of the house, and her fury quenched with chloroform—a circumstance speedily followed by a legal separation between her husband and herself."

The Witness—Is that "out the throat?"

Mr. Beach—Clutching.

Mr. Evarts—Clutching.

The Witness—Oh, clutching? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recognize that as a part of your—

A.—I do not remember the exact statement.

Q.—But was that subject included in your—

A.—I think, Sir, that there was a very sharp statement of Mrs. Morse's troubles and mine included in the statement; but I do not know whether that is the one or not.

Q.—"In a less degree, she had used violence toward other persons connected with her by blood or marriage, and had frequently written letters to me threatening my life"—do you recognize that? A.—I do not remember that statement. I remember the fact of her writing such letters—threatening my life.

Q.—"Her ingenuity of statement against her relatives during the spasms of her insane hysterics is cunning and malicious in the extreme. At the same time, in saying this I b

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE TALISMAN (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Peakes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—BLOOD-STAINED HAND.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

We have received the following letter from a correspondent:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The concluding sentence in your very sensible article in to-day's paper, "The Brooklynites," in which you lament the necessity of giving up so much space to the daily details of the "scandal," gives me assurance to write you a line upon the subject.

Could you not publish this trash in the supplement or triple sheet? Then one could order THE TIMES of the newsdealer, "with" or "without" supplement, according as his idea of propriety prompted him. Last Summer, when "statements" were in order, my people were out of town, so no action was needed on my part. This Winter, when the business began again, I ordered THE TIMES "to be stopped during the trial." It is very inconvenient to be without a paper we have taken for years, but it is more inconvenient to have this stuff come into your house under the indorsement of so respectable a journal as THE TIMES. If you could give your subscribers such an option as I have suggested I think you would be doing a great favor to many, who think as I do, that such details are unfit for family reading, as well as to your obedient servant,

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1875.

It would give us a great deal of pleasure to comply with the wishes of our correspondent; it would give us still greater pleasure to relieve our columns altogether of the report in question. But either course is impracticable. Last Fall we tried the plan of suppressing the "statements" put fourth by MOULTON and TILTON, and it did not answer. In all such cases a newspaper is merely the slave of the public. It is useless for the public first to demand a certain commodity and then to complain because it is supplied with it. If we did not publish the reports of these proceedings, our readers would go to some other paper which did; and a newspaper must be conducted with a due regard to sound business principles, like any other enterprise. It cannot fight the whole public. For our own parts, TILTON'S gush and twaddle, and BEECHER'S incomprehensible letters and explanations, and the accounts of how these two men kissed each other when they met, are an insufferable nuisance. We have no sympathy for either side—we do not know which is guilty and which innocent; we only know that they seem to have talked and acted like a set of crazy people all round. But while the public demand a report of the trial now going on, it is our duty to supply it—a duty which we perform with very great disgust.

Another ineffectual attempt was made in the House yesterday to revive the franking privilege. Some of the old members seem unable to forget the lost profits of that perquisite; and some of the younger ones appear to be subject to keen regrets that it is out of their reach. Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, was candid enough to say that the repeal of the franking privilege was "an act of bold cowardice," whatever that may be; and he admitted that in voting for it he had been driven by "the lash of the Metropolitan newspapers." But even an humble plea to let public documents and garden seeds go free in the mails was denied. The Democrats generally voted for the attempt at restoration, and the Republicans were generally against it. Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, made the apposite remark that the whole scheme was a phase of the growing heresy that it is the duty of the Government to supply everything that anybody wanted.

In the French Assembly yesterday, the bill for the organization of a Senate was introduced, and so amended that Senators may be chosen by the same electors as the Deputies in the lower house, that is, by universal suffrage. The projects of constitutional law are now making rapid progress in the Assembly, encountering much less than formerly of that hopeless opposition which threatened at one time to terminate in complete disorder. Probably the necessity of allying against the Imperialists, and at all hazards putting them down, which is now felt by Orleanists, Legitimists, and Republicans alike, is the secret of the newly-born harmony. The proposition of the Duke D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER to the Right Centre, that it should unite with the Republicans in a movement to declare the Republic definitely established for a period of six years, has also had a remarkably harmonizing influence.

Mr. IRWIN was again under examination—or cross-examination—yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee. We must say that he seems to have given very cautious answers. For instance, being asked if he had written a certain letter to this journal signed "Vacuum Gauge," he at first declined to reply, and only under pressure said "no." Why he hesitated we do not know, for the letter was forwarded to us by a writer who is not at all connected, so far as we are aware, with Mr. IRWIN, but who holds an honorable and responsible position totally disconnected with any company, or any interest connected with companies. That, at least, we have a fair right to assume from his name and office. Mr. IRWIN is probably acting under the advice of his lawyers in replying to Mr. CLARK BELL, but some of his answers remind us of the caution shown by the Scotchman, who was asked where a certain friend of his was. "I dinna ken," he replied, "but he died about a month ago."

The text of the last "proposition of adjustment" offered by the Louisiana Conservatives to the Congressional Committee is published in our columns this morning. The Conservatives were willing to submit the State election of 1874 to the arbitration of the committee, but desired that the election of 1872, now before Congress, should not be considered in the adjustment. They agreed to organize the House of Representatives anew on the basis of the committee's decision; that Senators returned by arbitration should be seated, and that, while they would not recognize the legality of the Kellogg Government, they would bind themselves not to disturb KELLOGG himself so long as the President sustains him. The curt refusal to accept these proposals on the part of the Congressmen, who were pursued even to the State's borders with "compromises," evidently caused some little excitement and chagrin.

The latest attempt to legislate for the exclusion of the Chinese only proves how difficult any class legislation must always be. The bill of Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit. This may suit the latitude of China. But it follows that if a company of Welsh and English miners, engaged in Great Britain to work two years in the works at Hallett's Point, should cross the ocean, they would be sent back as coolies. Or, if Mr. MYERS should desire to engage a Clyde workman to superintend putting a compound engine into an ocean steamer on a six months' engagement, the United States Consul at Liverpool would not let him have a permit to sail; moreover, the American citizen who should attempt to bring the workman over would be liable to a penal indictment.

Mr. JOHN ROACH goes in for "the old flag and an appropriation." It seems that the repeal of the Pacific Mail subsidy will stop American iron ship-building, and on behalf of himself and his workmen Mr. ROACH "earnestly prays that the ships which he is proud of having built in American ship-yards, of American material, and with American labor, may not, by the hasty action of Congress be driven from under the American flag." Judging from the action of the house yesterday, in sustaining the decision reached in Committee of the Whole, it is tolerably obvious that Mr. ROACH'S prayer will be in vain. Meanwhile the self-constituted spokesman of the iron ship-builders of the United States might profitably devote his attention to the study of how to prevent a new vessel from shaking her framework loose on her first voyage.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

Mr. DAWES probably believes, by this time, that he made a mistake a year ago in throwing the weight of his influence against the proposal to find some means of raising additional revenue. But the tardiness of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to admit the necessity for imposing fresh taxes, ought to lend additional weight to the plea which he now urges for the relief of the Treasury. The question before the House is simple enough. The faith of the nation is solemnly pledged to raise annually from the proceeds of Customs duties enough gold coin to pay the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and to effect the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire amount of the public debt. The obligation to raise thirty to forty millions a year to be paid into the sinking fund has been, since the passage of the act of 1862, just as binding as the obligation to raise one hundred millions or one hundred and twenty millions, according to circumstances, to meet the annual amount of interest. A default in the payments to the sinking fund is a blow to the national credit, only less serious than a default in the interest payments.

That the legal obligation to set aside certain annual sums for the benefit of the sinking fund has been systematically neglected is only too easily demonstrated. The amount which ought to have been placed to the credit of the sinking fund since 1862 is about four hundred and seventeen and a half millions of dollars. The amount actually set aside for that purpose, mainly by Secretary BOUTWELL, who scrupulously obeyed the law, is only one hundred and forty-one millions. Even were it possible to take advantage of Mr. NIBLACK'S suggestion, that the reduction of the public debt by the purchase of bonds was an equitable compliance with the law, the payments on behalf of debt extinction would still be very far short. According to Mr. DAWES, all the bonds which have been redeemed and canceled, including those charged to the sinking fund, amount to but three hundred and twenty-three and one-fourth millions of dollars, or ninety-four millions and a quarter short of the legal requirements. Against the pettifogging arguments urged by FERNANDO WOOD on this subject, most people will be disposed to accept the simple logic of Mr. DAWES' statements as perfectly conclusive. It is all very well for an irresponsible member of the House, and a reckless demagogue at that, to urge that all the Government has got to do is to apply its surplus revenues, if it has any, to the redemption or purchase of bonds, and there make an end of the matter. If Mr. WOOD'S party propose to adopt this free and easy style of financial policy, their advent to power would certainly not improve the national credit. For, as Mr. DAWES points out, "whatever impairs the sinking fund by one dollar impairs the faith of the nation at home and abroad, and the fact that the sinking fund lacks two-thirds of the amount which should have been paid into it, has told on the credit of the nation and the value of its bonds in the markets of the world to an aggregate amount more than is sought to be raised under this bill."

It is, therefore, very poor economy to stave off the evil-day of increased taxation by allowing the sinking fund to take care of itself. It is simply nonsense to assume that the new taxes which the Ways and Means Committee have recommended will inflict perceptible hardship on any portion of the people. The addition of thirty cents a gallon to the duty on whisky will, it is estimated, yield $16,840,000. If the tax can be honestly collected, and there seem to be no misgivings on that point, it is a very proper source from which to draw fresh revenue. Tobacco can be made to yield another four and a half millions without injuriously affecting either growers or consumers, and the restoration of a tax on sugar, which has been borne already without inconvenience to the people at least, is a very defensible method of raising another eight millions. The restoration of the "horizontal" deduction of ten per cent. on certain classes of imports, we believe to be the least judicious portion of the committee's recommendations. It would unquestionably be a more statesmanlike plan to reimpose the tea and coffee duties, the benefit of whose repeal has hardly been felt by the consumer, and whose restoration would shortly place the Treasury in possession of a large enough surplus not only to avoid the risk attending unforeseen shrinkages of other items of the Customs receipts, but also to provide some of the coin with which to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. As shown by a competent authority in THE TIMES of Sunday, the imposition of the tea duty before March 1 would enable the Government to obtain revenue on the bulk of the China crop of the season. The consumer would receive from the restoration of this duty just as little damage as he received profit from its repeal. The omission of the tea and coffee duties, and the repeal of the duty on matches at a sacrifice of two and a half millions of revenue, are the only two points where exception can be taken to the bill reported by the committee. Congress can amend it in these respects, though, after the position assumed by the opposition in regard to the necessities of the Government, that would probably be too much to expect. The essential point to be kept in view by the Republican majority is that an impending deficit of thirty-five millions of dollars must be provided against, and that every day wasted over the discussion of the subject diminishes the chance of making the new taxes conform to the estimates. The bill simply proposes to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obey the law by paying the fixed annual contribution into the sinking fund, and to meet the current obligations of the Government by bringing receipts up to a level with expenditures. If the Democrats must treat a simple financial necessity as a party question, the Republicans at least cannot afford to let them have the gratification of seeing any of the obligations of the Government dishonored.

STREET RAILWAY LICENSE.

Measures have been taken to bring into the courts once more the question of the right of the street railway companies to monopolize the public thoroughfares. Suits against several of the cross-town companies have been begun by citizens who seek to enjoin these corporations against heaping up the snow and ice on either side of their tracks, to the great inconvenience of residents and the impediment of travel. Under ordinary circumstances such a suit would be deemed superfluous. Indeed, our recollection is that similar cases against the railway companies have been decided in favor of the complainants. But so arrogant have these people become, from public apathy, and from the power they wield by united action, that they seem to think they can afford to defy public opinion and the laws. In the main thoroughfares, the City authorities have kept the tracks and the pavement free from snow; but in the lateral streets, the railway people, with a coolness characteristic of the season, plow a furrow broad enough to accommodate their tracks, and leave on either side a high embankment which is an effectual barrier to all other travel. To cross a street is impossible, the foot-passengers on one sidewalk being well-nigh invisible to those on the other on account of the walls of snow between. Wheeled vehicles, rashly venturing on the cleared tracks of the street cars, evoke a shower of bad language and ill-temper from the drivers of those conveyances quite fearful to hear. Drivers, conductors, and managers seem to think the railway corporations own the streets.

If we were not a long-suffering people, some of these violators of law and order would have long since been summarily punished for their insolence. The street railway corporations have profitable franchises, which give them the monopoly of a vast proportion of travel within the City. They wax rich on these inexpensive licenses, and do about as they please with the thoroughfares in which the law has granted them certain privileges. Instead of taking up the snow and ice from that part of the street through which their iron is laid, they throw it over on the portion reserved for teams, and encumber the sidewalks, which citizens are obliged by law to keep clear. One of those machine nuisances which the cross-town railway companies use to clear their tracks will, while passing, drive every passenger off the sidewalks with the terrific shower of mud, snow, and slush thrown out on either hand. It is also complained that salt is used on some of these tracks, in express defiance of a sanitary law designed to protect our people from diphtheria and other diseases known to be engendered by this practice. Fortunately, we do not often have such heavy snowfalls as we have had this season. But our present experience teaches us how completely we may be at the mercy of a vested interest which seems to have grown quite out of the reach of legal supervision.

A PRECEDENT BADLY CHOSEN.

The Philadelphia *Press* is one of the few papers which support the "Texas and Pacific" job, now so actively pressed by TOM SCOTT. We believe the *Press* also supported the Pacific Mail subsidy, and, according to the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee, a payment of $25,000 was made to Col. FORNEY out of the mysterious fund drawn from the company's treasury. Of course, there is nothing of the kind now going on, but we should think the Philadelphia *Press* would be desirous of keeping as quiet as possible just now about "subsidies," "guarantees," and other attempts to float dubious stocks upon the market at the expense of the tax-payers. At any rate, before entering at any length into a discussion of such subjects, it might as well devote a few words of explanation to that little transaction of the $25,000. But it is silent with regard to that, and merely says that if the new job is pushed through Congress, it "will put in active circulation a large amount of money." Whose money, and where will it go?

The subsidy or guarantee system has not worked well. No doubt there are some great public works of a national character which could scarcely be accomplished at all without help from the Government. Of this character were the Pacific Railroads, which were necessary for the growing commercial needs of the country, and which promise to be the means of increasing the national wealth and prosperity in future years. One could scarcely expect that private enterprise alone would suffice for the completion of such works as these. But when the aid originally extended to these vast enterprises is attempted to be used as a precedent by all sorts of speculators and jobbers, who wish to carry out new schemes of their own at the expense of the people, it is high time to object. There is no parallel to be drawn between the two cases. Of the Pacific roads one is, we believe, a dividend-paying company, and the other cannot fail to become so at its present rate of progress. How the Central Pacific stands with the Government there is no recent information before us; but the Union Pacific proposes to make provision for its liabilities toward the Treasury. This sort of language is very different from that which the promoters of the "Texas Pacific" scheme are using—we quote from Mr. SIDNEY DILLON'S letter to Secretary BRISTOW: "The Directors, speaking for the stockholders, recognize and fully appreciate the great and generous aid extended by the Government to this magnificent enterprise, and it is their wish to do everything in their power to reimburse to the Government, so far as they can, and as speedily as may be, every dollar advanced from the National Treasury." The old arrangements between the Government and the company are such that the Government is getting nothing, while the company is accumulating a load of debt "for which no provision is made."

Hence has arisen the proposal laid before the public yesterday. The company is to pay down five hundred thousand dollars a year for twenty years, and $750,000 a year afterward until the debt owing to the Government is paid. Unless there is something objectionable in this plan which outsiders cannot see or understand—and on that point we can only speak with due reserve—there seem to be strong reasons in favor of its adoption. Then, again, this road has already been the means of effecting a saving of money to the Government, unlike the newly proposed scheme, which has been so unwisely dragged into comparison with it. Mr. DILLON, the President of the company, makes the following statements in his letter, and we presume there is no doubt as to his facts, although, of course, we cannot pretend to vouch for them:

"The former cost to the Government for transportation of troops, and of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, and the carrying of the United States mails and Indian supplies across those vast plains and over the mountain ranges was very great, involving an outlay of many millions annually. The same service at the railroad company's current rate of charges is now done with a saving to the Treasury, according to the official statements of the executive departments, of well nigh two million dollars annually, to say nothing of the superior safety, promptitude, celerity, and certainty with which it is accomplished. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that if the Government should forfeit all it advanced toward the construction of the road, it would still realize a large annual gain from the economy it has been enabled to effect in the different branches of the public service to which I have referred."

Here, then, is a great work, completed and in active operation—now carried on with greater success than ever, as is manifest from the last report of the Government inspectors. It has received large help from the Government, and an enormous amount of capital has been invested in it. It may be regarded as a valuable part of our national wealth, and with good management, it ought to fulfill the most sanguine expectations which were formed concerning it when it was first proposed. In what way does such an enterprise resemble the shadowy and questionable scheme now thrust under the nose of Congress by Mr. SCOTT? If the Union Pacific came forward to ask for *more* money from Congress, instead of submitting what seems to be an equitable plan for repaying the amount already borrowed, the arguments of Mr. SCOTT'S supporters would at least be intelligible. At present they can only be regarded as ridiculous.

"THE NATIONAL GAME."

It has been claimed for base-ball that it is the national game. Foreign visitors are usually solicited to attend as many "matches" as possible, just as they are instructed to take a look at Congress, Niagara Falls, and the Boston big organ. We have even been at the trouble of sending to England a club of professional ball-players, whose trials and triumphs were as faithfully reported to us by the cable as the details of the regular weekly Spanish revolution, and the quarrels of Prince BISMARCK and VON ARNIM. We should regret to be obliged to write "Ichabod" on the base-ball of America. And, if its glory has departed, we should be sorry to see such an active and healthful sport exchanged for a game of cards. But if we are to judge anything from a new variety of literature that is spreading through the newspapers, we are forced to the conclusion that the national game is not base-ball, but poker. It may be said that this last-named pastime is not so generally understood by our people as to warrant its being styled a national one. Being in what we hope is the uninformed majority concerning the game, we should be glad to believe that its diffusion is by no means national. Heretofore we had supposed that poker, as a pursuit and as a somewhat irregular means of subsistence, was confined to the rough South-west and to those far-off regions where the *Outcasts of Poker Flat* are real personages.

We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that poker literature is assuming formidable proportions. One newspaper, which delights to call itself a "great moral organ," has published an elaborate treatise on the game, and daily uses the technical terms of poker to illustrate the manner in which political questions strike the Thoughtful Patriot. A more sprightly contemporary, with cheerful *abandon*, devotes a large space to the review of an American essay on poker, prepared by "Professor Winterblossom." This author, by the way, is understood to veil himself modestly under a pseudonym; and he is said to be a member of the Lotos Club, an organization devoted to the diffusion of evangelical literature and the entertainment of "distinguished" foreigners. These publications have drawn out so many volunteer contributions to the increasing stock of knowledge of the matter, that we begin to feel that those of us who yet remain in ignorance of the subject, fundamentally considered, are in danger of being classed as old fogies. So many of our old-fashioned notions of morality, the domestic relation and religious sentiment, have lately been subjected to revision, we may be pardoned for being a little timid about accepting or rejecting poker as the national game.

Now, poker is what Truthful James has declared "a sinful game." We have the authority of the *Sun* for saying that it is emphatically a gambling game, and that it is to be "shunned like the pest." During the Pacific Mail investigation one or two members of Congress, suspiciously flush of money, explained that their thousand dollars was won at poker. Bribery belongs to political immorality, gambling to personal immorality; the latter of these two evils seems more endurable to the average Congressman. Probably he thinks it the least dangerous to confess. Even Judges on the bench are not above suspicion in this business. A prominent actor in the late Arkansas unpleasantness is popularly known as "Poker Jack," and it is asserted that an Oregon jurist, puzzled to decide betwixt the claims of two litigants, settled the case by a game of "draw" between the opposing counsel. If anything could give a truly national flavor to poker practice, it would be its introduction to a foreign court by an American Minister. But Mr. SCHENCK denies the publication of a treatise on this subject, which some credulous persons have ascribed to him. It is also said that the only foundation for the statement that he has written any such essay is the existence of certain rules for the game which he furnished in manuscript to a titled dame who had become enamored of poker. We cannot undertake to settle the question. But it is likely that we have not a few statesmen at home who, to parody HALLECK,

"Would teach poker to the Queen upon her throne,
And think it kindness to her Majesty."

It has been suggested by knowing ones that if Minister SCHENCK be the author of the treatise ascribed to him, it does him discredit as an authority in the so-called national game. Innumerable and apparently well-informed critics of the book have sprung up all about. One of them, for example, accuses the author of purposely omitting all reference to a "straddle," a figure of speech which reminds us of nothing but the difficult "two-horse bareback act" of some expert in the circus. Then there are others who do not hesitate to discern in this imperfect set of poker rules a deeper and more subtle diplomacy than that by which Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS finally secured for us complete indemnity of the Alabama claims. To imperfectly instruct the British nobility in draw-poker, and then "clean them out" at a game which they literally do not understand, would be by many esteemed a great national achievement. That would make the pastime national, if anything would, if it is not so already.

THE RISE OF GOLD AND SILVER CITIES.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the magnificent mining developments of which Nevada is now the scene will have the effect of giving that State a start which it would otherwise have taken at least twenty years to have gained. Never probably have cities attained such importance and prominence in so short a time as the gold towns of Melbourne and San Francisco. They sprang into fame "as at the stroke of an enchanter's wand," and, indeed gold is the great magician of the world in respect to producing transformation scenes. It was in 1847 that the auriferous wealth of California became world-known. San Francisco, although situated on one of the finest harbors in the world, was then, by reason of its remoteness, an insignificant place; but a few months sufficed to make it a metropolis. The harvest to be gleaned was enormous. In July, 1852, Messrs. HUSSEY, BOND & HALE, of San Francisco, issued a circular in which they endeavored to arrive at something like a correct estimate of the gold obtained. They took the returns of the United States Mint, of the freightage of gold in steamers and other ships to countries other than the United States, and approximate estimates (as near as could be guessed) of the quantity taken away by returning emigrants as luggage instead of freight, and of the quantity remaining in California at a given date. The estimate, although admittedly only approximate, seems as trustworthy as, under the circumstances, could be reached; and they put the amount up to July, 1852, at $172,000,000, which would give in four years and a half about $750,000 a week, a sum exceeding the average produce of the whole world prior to 1847.

It is remarkable that the gold fevers of California and Australia should have come so near together. The first had not ended when the second began. On the 3d of June, 1849, the Governor of New South Wales appointed Mr. HARGREAVES, who had recently arrived from California, Land Commissioner at the diggings, and awarded him five hundred pounds for his discoveries, and on the 17th of the same month he was able to announce to the home Government the discovery of a piece of pure gold weighing 106 pounds. By the 10th November, 1851, the gold shipped from Sydney was valued at £257,855. But this was only the beginning of good things. The great finds were to come. It was the 25th of August, 1851, that the first official announcement of gold in Victoria was made by Mr. LATROBE, the Governor, and by the following December that gentleman estimated that there were twenty thousand people working in one district, and *two tons* of gold a week was coming into Melbourne. At the beginning of 1852 the fever had become intense. A few months later, fifty thousand persons, out of a population estimated at 115,000, were at the diggings in the Mount Alexander district, and on New Year's Day, 1852, the Police force of Melbourne was represented by two constables, all the rest having gone after gold. "Within the last three weeks," wrote the Governor, "the towns of Melbourne and Geelong and their large suburbs have been in appearance almost emptied of their male inhabitants. Not only have the idlers gone, but responsible tradesmen, farmers, clerks. Cottages are deserted, houses to let, business is at a stand-still, and even schools are closed. In some of the suburbs not a man is left, and the women are known, for self-protection, to forget neighborly squabbles and to group together to keep house."

Then there set in an extraordinary period, when Melbourne overflowed with the gold of the lucky digger, and the respectable non-digging portion of the community were in despair at the rise of prices and influx of vulgar ruffians, who monopolized every good thing to be had. There was to be seen, a year or two ago, at the Criterion Hotel in that city, an apartment called "the bridal chamber," which was, in the gold days, the most sumptuous in the town, and especially affected by the great Gold-digger of the hour and Mrs. G. *pro temp.*, who spent the waking hours in driving in "a glass coach," as the equipage of state was called, about the town, and stopping at every corner to partake of copious libations. Scarcely any of the people who made much money on the gold-fields in Australia retained it, but the children of Israel, to whom they sold it, grew and multiplied and waxed rich and flourished exceedingly, and so did a number of merchants and others.

California, says Mr. BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, in his work published in 1866, "mature at eleven, plants a colony in 1859–60, which ripens into a new State in 1864. Nevada is the first child of California." It must be confessed, she is a very promising first-born. Mr. BOWLES adds that though in her six years of life she has yielded sixty millions of material for pure coin of the realm, she has absorbed much more than that amount of California and capital. But when Mr. BOWLES spoke there was a good time coming. As the infant develops, the golden mother has, indeed, reason to be proud of her silver child. Mr. BOWLES describes Virginia City as presenting favorable contrasts in point of the proprieties to Austin, the chief point of mining population in Central Nevada, where he visited an establishment which put forth this modest advertisement:

"Mammoth Lager-beer Saloon, in the basement, corner Main and Virginia streets, Austin, Nevada. Choice liquors, wines, lager-beer, and cigars served by pretty girls, who understand their business and attend to it. Votaries of Bacchus, Gambrinus, Venus, or Cupid can spend an evening agreeably at the Mammoth Saloon."

Even then the number of well-built, substantial houses in Virginia City was remarkable. The population was some 10,000, with 3,000 more in the adjoining town of Golden Hill. An observance of conventionalities was steadily gaining ground, which, it may be feared, the great bonanza will for a time check; but places of this sort are apt in the end from very reaction to settle down into eminently decent and law-abiding communities, so soon as they get out of the hands of those who dug for gold into those of the men who made money out of them, and know how to keep it.

THE DISTRESSED FAMILY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the two contributions sent yesterday—neither with name or initials—one inclosing $5 and the other $1; also a letter from Fredericksburg, Va., inclosing $2, and signed W. The $23 I had on hand when I last wrote you I have expended, adding a trifle over $5 of my own money, not including physician's fees or medicines. The father of this distressed family has not softening of the brain, but tumor, and is incurable. The paralyzed baby is under treatment by my physician, and will recover. With the money I had I purchased black straw bonnets, trimmed them myself; waterproof for cloaks, and a lady friend made them without charge; two calico dresses apiece, and a flannel shirt for Mr. S. I merely write these items to assure you of the correct expenditure of the various contributions. Next Sunday the children enter the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, I personally presenting their case to the minister. A YOUNG MATRON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a check for $50 from Mr. B. L. Ludington in aid of the poor and destitute of the City. The money has been sent to Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY—CONDITION OF TRADE AT HOME AND ABROAD—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION—EFFECT OF LEGISLATION ON THE TRADE—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

The American Iron and Steel Association held its annual meeting at its rooms in this city to-day, Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., President, in the chair. The attendance of members was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that the action taken at the meetings which have lately been held covered a large part of the ground that is generally gone over at the regular yearly gatherings. It is surmised, however, that some important concerted action might be taken, and several of the more sanguine producers arrived this morning to participate in the proceedings. The most prominent of the gentlemen present were:

Samuel J. Reeves, Hon. John Rogers, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Z. S. Durfee, G. B. Stebbins, W. E. C. Coxe, Edward Brooke, James I. Bennett, Arthur F. Wendt, David Williams, publisher, and James C. Bayles, editor of the *Iron Age*; William E. S. Baker, George A. Wood, Charles Penrose, J. D. Newbold, J. B. Moorhead, Abraham S. Schropp, Hugh E. Steele, B. B. Thomas, William Firmstone, R. E. Blankenship, Joseph Wharton, Frederick J. Slade, Percival Roberts, Charles Wheeler, Horace L. Brooke, William Morris, Charles H. Bailey, John Fritz, Andrew Carnegie, William G. Neilson, Oliver Williams, W. H. Fritz, Abraham S. Patterson, James Stokes, Jr., John Griffen.

The President delivered a brief address, in which he referred to the principal points in the report of the Secretary.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary, James M. Swank, Esq., then presented his annual report, which, in addition to a comprehensive review of the trade for the year just closed, contained many points of interest on the coal trade, the construction of railroads and bridges, and ship-building. He begins by saying:

The decline in the world's demand for iron which commenced in 1873 has continued during 1874, and with the decline in demand there has ensued a resulting fall in prices. In all the principal iron-producing countries less iron has been made in 1874 than was made in either 1872 or 1873. The reaction in 1874 has been as general and decided as the advance in 1872 was unexpected and bewildering. It has been felt most severely in the United States, but in the United Kingdom and in France and Germany the iron industry has been so much depressed all through the year that many iron-works have been closed and many others have been employed only a part of the time. In the United Kingdom the depression was very marked at the close of the year, and in some branches of the trade did not differ in degree from the general depression then existing in our own country.

After giving some extracts from English journals to verify his statements, the Secretary proceeds:

The interruption to the prosperity of the iron industry in the United Kingdom has been caused mainly by the partial closing to that industry of the United States market, but the spirit of speculation and overtrading which wrought such disastrous consequences in this country at the close of 1873 was not wholly wanting in other countries which were large consumers of British iron and, with the subsidence of this spirit in these countries a decreased demand for British as well as domestic iron has resulted. With a strong probability that trade with other countries will not soon improve, the present dullness in the British iron industry cannot be expected to experience any favorable change in 1875, even if a further decrease in the cost of production be secured. The world has had its iron hunger satiated for the present, and another famine like that of 1872 is an impossibility. Hereafter the production of iron will be equal to the demand, and it will be more evenly distributed. The capacity of the iron-works of the world is to-day far in excess of present requirements.

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The condition of the iron trade in the United States during the past year has been extremely discouraging and embarrassing. In the Summer of 1873 it became evident that the demand for iron was decreasing; the railroad companies were not taking so many rails as formerly, and pig-iron was beginning to accumulate at the furnaces. When the panic occurred, on the 19th of September, 1873, the country was producing and importing more iron than it was consuming. Had the panic not occurred, prices would have continued to follow the downward tendency already inaugurated, and both production and importation must have gradually decreased during 1874. But the panic precipitated a more sweeping result. Prices fell rapidly after September, and before the close of the year many furnaces and rolling mills had been stopped. Importations also declined, but not with sufficient rapidity to prevent further depression in the domestic iron trade during the Winter and succeeding Spring months. On the 1st of January this association definitely ascertained the situation of the 666 completed furnaces of the country to be as follows: In blast, 400; out of blast, 266. On the same date it ascertained that more than one-half of the rail mills of the country were wholly idle, while others were running only a part of the time. At the close of April the association again ascertained the condition of the domestic iron trade, as follows: Few railroads were in the market with offers for rails backed by acceptable paper; consequently but few contracts were made, and they mostly for small lots which were urgently needed. Rails had fallen to $60, but the railroads as a rule were not in condition to avail themselves of the advantage offered them. During the month bar-iron at Pittsburg was quoted at 2¾ cents, but sales were made at even a lower figure than this. At New-York, Philadelphia, and other leading iron markets there were few sales of bar-iron, and these at ruinously low prices. Many mills shut down entirely in this month, rather than run at a loss. In pig-iron, the month was one of decided panic. Best gray forge at Pittsburg sold at $28 on four months' time; No. 1 foundry at Philadelphia—best Lehigh—at $33 on time. This represents an average decline in price during the year of over thirty per cent. as compared with the year before. The number of furnaces in and out of blast had not changed relatively since January.

The situation at the rail mills in April was as discouraging as in January. The amount of work done by merchant bar mills, car-wheel makers, car and locomotive builders, and in other branches of business intimately connected with the iron interest, was fully one-half less than it was a year before, and less than during the first months of the panic. During the Summer and Autumn of 1874 the iron business did not improve. At the close of the year the iron trade of the country was in a condition of greater depression than had existed at any time since the beginning of the panic. The quantity of pig-iron on hand and unsold was estimated at 250,000 tons of charcoal and 200,000 tons of anthracite and coke. Bar-iron had fallen to two and a quarter cents at Pittsburg, with a discount to "good buyers;" standard gray forge pig-iron in the same market was offered in large quantities at $23, four months; the best iron rails could be bought at mill at $48; and best Lehigh foundry pig-iron was delivered at Hoboken at $25, netting about $23 at furnace.

A statement is annexed showing the range of prices for No. 1 anthracite pig-iron and the best iron rails at Philadelphia in 1873 and 1874, the substance of which appeared in THE TIMES of the 18th of January last.

The mining of iron ore and coal was necessarily greatly restricted in 1874, in consequence of the interruption to the prosperity of the iron business. The wages of ore miners, of most coal miners, and of most iron-workers were reduced largely during the year. Many iron-ore miners and other employes of the iron business have been glad to obtain work at one dollar a day. The miners of anthracite coal and of some bituminous coal and many puddlers have not, however, been disposed to accept reduced wages, and a controversy between them and their employers is one of the legacies which 1874 transmits to its successor.

The Secretary alludes to the condition of labor caused by the prostration of business, and estimates that at the close of November 100,000 men were out of employment in New-York and Philadelphia alone. For this stagnation and its results Congress is largely responsible. It has encouraged the building of railroads which were not needed, and the construction of these lines of public conveyance has led to the building of furnaces. By the stimulus thus given to the building of Western railroads, emigrants from other lands were induced to come to our shores and swell the ranks of the unemployed. The reports continues:

During the years 1872 and 1873 the total exports of commodities, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, aggregated the following sums: 1872, $597,194,010; 1873, $677,523,991. The exports of iron and steel and their manufactures during these two years were a very small proportion of the total exports, being respectively, as shown in the table, only $14,360,617 and $16,687,754, including agricultural implements, fire-engines, and other manufactures composed only in part of iron and steel.

The production of charcoal pig-iron increased nearly 75,000 tons in 1873 over the product of 1872, while there was a decrease in the production of both bituminous and anthracite pig-iron. In each year named the quantity of anthracite pig-iron produced was nearly one-half of the total product. The average annual product of the furnaces of the country, in net tons, is as follows: Charcoal, 2,024 tons; bituminous coal and coke, 5,592 tons; anthracite, 6,435 tons. The total value of pig-iron manufactured in the United States in 1873 (2,868,278 tons) was $118,243,308. The total production of rails for the same year was 890,077 tons. Alluding to the subject of ship-building, Mr. Swank says:

Much has been said of the decline which was produced by the war in the business of building American ships, but the statistics of this industry indicate that during the past few years it has experienced a marked and very gratifying revival. The building of American iron vessels may be said only to have had its beginning in 1867, when about 2,000 tons were built. Since that year the business has steadily increased, every vessel which has been built containing only American iron. No American-built iron vessel has ever been lost at sea.

The production of Bessemer steel, which was in 1867 but 2,550 tons, was estimated last year at 135,000 tons. The number of establishments in the United States that now make all kinds of steel except Bessemer, is about forty-two. The industry may now be considered to be fairly established on a se-

sure foundation of capital, skill, and experience. American-made steel, of the different grades, is now made of a quality equal to the best that is imported, and is furnished to consumers at prices lower than they were compelled to pay when the only steel they could obtain was made in other countries. The total production of bar, angle, rod, and hoop rails in 1873 was 705,964 tons, and in the same year 169,169 tons of plate and sheet iron were produced. The report contains many other interesting statistics, and treats of the growth of Western manufactures, the regeneration of the South, the progress of railroad construction, the panic and the labor problem, the iron resources of Canada, and many other important topics.

The following table shows the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1873 and 1874:

States.	No. of stacks in blast Jan. 1, 1874.	No. of stacks built in 1873.	Whole No. of stacks in 1873.	Whole No. of stacks July 1, 1874.	No. of stacks building in 1874.	No. of stacks projected in 1874.	Make in 1873—Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Charcoal.....	189	22	284	292	10	19	574,720
Bitumin's coal and coke....	83	13	167	168	22	26	933,900
Anthracite...	135	13	204	206	20	16	1,312,754
Anthr'te coal and coke....	2	1	4	4	....	....	44,004
Peat and charcoal....	....	....	1	1	....	....	500
Charcoal and bitum. coal.	1	1	2	2	1	....	2,400
Total.....	410	50	662	673	53	61	2,868,278

The report proved acceptable to the members, and it was agreed to print it and the President's address.

Mr. Z. S. Durfee, of New-York, then delivered an address upon the relation of the producing interests of the country to the question of transportation, which, he thought, had not received adequate attention. He offered the prediction that 50,000 miles of railroad would be constructed in the next ten years; for 3,700 per year had been built in the last decade. But these roads had been built in the wrong places, and had half the lines of steam travel been constructed east of the Mississippi River it would lessen the cost of raw materials by the increased facilities for transportation.

Joseph M. Wharton offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed to collect funds and take the necessary action to secure a creditable display of ores and fluxes at the Centennial Exhibition. Agreed to.

The following gentlemen were appointed upon this committee: D. J. Morrell, Joseph Wharton, A. Carnegie, William Frimstone, J. I. Bennett, W. E. C. Coxe, and Fayette Brown.

Resolutions of regret at the death of Mr. E. B. Ward, late Vice President of the association were passed, and Mr. Joseph Wharton was elected as his successor.

Mr. Wharton then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association highly approves the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and, further, does most earnestly protest against any attempt to regulate import duties by treaty, as being totally opposed to the principles of the National Constitution.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPAYING AN OBLIGATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is the full text of the letter of Mr. Sidney Dillon to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the proposal for liquidating the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government:

OFFICE OF THE U. P. R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: The existing relations between the Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company are such as benefit neither party, and tend continually to the injury of both. The Government, in the prosecution of what it deems to be its just rights, has instituted legal proceedings against the company for claims of different origin and widely divergent character, and those claims are about to undergo or have already undergone judicial determination. Nothing can be more distasteful to this company than to have even the appearance of resisting a just demand of the Government. The Directors, speaking for the stockholders, recognize and fully appreciate the great and generous aid extended by the Government to this magnificent enterprise, and it is their wish to do everything in their power to reimburse to the Government, so far as they can, and as speedily as may be, every dollar advanced from the National Treasury. The company also feel very keenly the disadvantage they incur, both in popular esteem and in pecuniary resources, by being in seeming conflict with their great benefactor, the Government, and it is their most earnest desire to do everything they can to establish such relations of mutual trust and confidence as will best secure the demand of the Government, and at the same time promote the prosperity of the company; and by promoting the prosperity of the company, I do not mean simply the enhancement of the value of the property, but such extension of its uses, resources, and facilities as will most rapidly develop the great national domain which it traverses for a thousand miles. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that this great domain cannot be developed without increasing in value immensely the Government lands along the line of the road, and, in addition, increase the area of taxable property—a matter of vital importance to the whole country.

The mortgage held by the Government, in its terms and by judicial decision of the United States Circuit Court, cannot be enforced until the maturity of the bonds, which is near the close of the present century. The bonds are accumulating an interest account, also uncollectible until the principal is due. Principal and interest when due will amount to the very large aggregate of over $77,000,000, though the actual amount advanced by the Government was only $27,236,512. For this very large amount the Government has only a second mortgage, and if it be allowed to accumulate without any provision being made to meet it, the company will probably be utterly unable to pay it. At the same time it is equally manifest that the Government will be unable to collect it, except upon the assumption that it will advance the money to discharge prior mortgages and run the road on Government account—a policy which wise statesmanship could not advise. By standing still, therefore, the company has a load of debt accumulating for which no provision is made, and the Government is drifting further and further from the opportunity to secure a just return for its advances. To do nothing is to injure both the Government and the company, perhaps irretrievably to both. In this dilemma I venture to make a proposition which offers on the part of the company all it can possibly do, and secures to the Government a substantial return for its advances. It is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company proposes to pay into the Treasury of the United States $500,000 per annum on each 1st day of July, beginning with 1875 and to continue this payment for twenty years, and thereafter on each first day of July the payment shall be $750,000. And the money so paid in shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, specially devoted to the extinction of the Government mortgage, interest thereon so reckoned at six per cent. per annum, lawful money, payable semi-annually and the accruing interest each half year to be carried to the account of the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. And this annual payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall be continued without delay or default, until the amount to the credit of the company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be equal to the full amount of the Government mortgage reckoned at simple interest to same date. The Government lien now existing to remain as security for the discharge of this obligation, and to be canceled when the sinking fund thus created shall equal the mortgage of the Government reckoned at simple interest; at which time said sinking fund shall be transferred to and shall vest in the United States. And this payment shall be in full discharge of all obligations due from the company to the Government.

Should this suggestion meet with your approval, I would respectfully request, on behalf of the company, that you lay the matter before Congress, with such favorable recommendation as you may deem expedient. The proposition is made with the sincerest desire on the part of the company to respond most honorably to all obligations, and with the confident hope that the Government will accept it as the very largest annual amount which the company can safely agree to pay. In addition to the substantial, complete, and final reimbursement thus proposed by the company, you will permit me to remind you of the vast saving to the National Treasury which has been effected by the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The former cost to the Government for transportation of troops, and of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, and the carrying of the United States mails and Indian supplies across those vast plains and over the mountain ranges, was very great, involving an outlay of many millions annually. The same service, at the railroad company's current rate of charges, is now done with a saving to the Treasury, according to the official statements of the Executive Departments, of well nigh $2,000,000 annually, to say nothing of the superior safety, promptitude, celerity, and certainty with which it is accomplished. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that if the Government should forfeit all it advanced toward the construction of the road, it would still realize large annual gain from the economy it has been enabled to effect in the different branches of the public service to which I have referred. I adduce these facts, fortified as they are by the report of the Government Directors, to show that the Government, after it receives reimbursements of its direct pecuniary advantages, will still have left an enduring source of profit to the Treasury and consequent relief to the tax-payer, in the very large amount that will be annually saved by the transportation facilities which this great line of railway will always afford. With great respect, &c.,

SIDNEY DILLON,
President Union Pacific Railroad.

THE BAPTIST CENTENNIAL COUNCIL.

At an adjourned meeting of the Centennial Council of the New-York Baptists, clergy and laity, held in the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, yesterday afternoon, the report presented at a previous meeting, and recommitted to the joint committee of which Dr. Armitage is Chairman, was submitted and adopted in an amended form. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions: The council expresses its deep sense of the propriety and importance of that form of Centennial commemoration presented by the American Baptist Educational Commission, which has proposed the simultaneous and general raising of funds for establishing on firm foundations their institutions of learning in commemoration of American Independence; and the council recommends that its agents be welcomed to all their pulpits, and that their members co-operate in the work which it proposes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Talisman" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening, and is to be sung for the last time this season, at the matinée to-morrow. Balfe's posthumous work has been brought out with exceptional completeness, in respect of both cast and stage attire, and simple curiosity, if no higher motive, ought to attract all persons interested in music to Irving place to-night and Saturday afternoon.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

We are sorry to say that there will be no Spring season of Italian opera at the Academy this year. For some weeks the probabilities of a series of representations by Mr. Strakosch's artists have been growing more and more slender, and, finally, the project has been relinquished. We hear that the operatic company will be transformed into a concert troupe, and it is even whispered that Mlle. Albani is to return to Europe at once. The financial condition of the country and the ever-increasing expenses of *impresarii* have brought about this unfortunate state of affairs, in consequence of which Italian opera in the United States is once more on the insecure footing from which, at one time, there seemed a likelihood of its removal.

MR. IRWIN AND RUFUS HATCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What Rufus Hatch meant when he told the *Herald* "interviewer" that Mr. Irwin had "admitted in his testimony that he came back to wreck and ruin the company, that he would have it in the hands of a Receiver in ninety days," and all that, was, naturally enough, that I *desired* these things. Let me say again that I came back necessarily and obviously to defend that black-mail suit for $750,000. What I meant seriously when I said jestingly that I had "come to attend a funeral," was that I confidently expected Rufus to furnish the corpse. To a person of his supreme ability and uncontrolled opportunities in that direction any aid that I could render, even if so disposed, would be a mere "work of supererogation which profiteth not."

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

No. 601 EIGHTEENTH STREET, Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE ERIE RAILWAY PASSES—THE DISPUTE OVER STATE OFFICERS—THE BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

Only one of the Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature was in session to-day, and that, the Assembly, for less than three hours. At the end of its session the House adjourned till Monday evening next.

The principal excitement in the House was over the Erie Railway passes. At the opening of the session the Erie Company sent to the members passes over the New-Jersey roads of the company, good for a year. Some members, possibly contemplating extended Summer trips, desire free rides over the whole length of the road, and all of its branches. They returned the passes to the company, and the company took counsel of Courtlandt Parker and other eminent lawyers of New-Jersey. These legal gentlemen, having investigated the matter, decided that the company had been more liberal than the law required, and that the members could in right demand passes only over the Jersey roads, and then only during the actual continuance of the session. Yesterday Speaker Vanderbilt received from Edward Y. Bowen, the General Superintendent of the road, passes on the Jersey roads of the Erie, good only during the session, accompanied by a letter, in which he says:

"I regret exceedingly having taken the liberty of extending to the members of the House privileges beyond those required by law, and now inclose herewith tickets directly in conformity to law, as I am advised by counsel."

Cheated by their own greediness and angered by the sarcasm of Mr. Bowen's note, the House, by a vote of 43 to 9, ordered both passes and letters to be sent back to Mr. Bowen, and immediately afterward Senator Sheeran introduced a resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the relations existing between the local government of Jersey City and the Erie Railway with reference to taxes, and empowering them to report a bill if they see fit. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Sheeran, Patterson, McGill, Carpenter, and Payne.

Having thus disposed of this matter to their satisfaction, the House proceeded to the transaction of business. The constitutional amendments were made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. McGill, of Hudson, empowering the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company to increase the fare one cent for any distance over a mile and a quarter. The citizens generally complain that rates of fare are already too high on that road; and a bill is now pending for a reduction of fares to five cents. Mr. McDonald, also of Hudson, introduced a bill for the incorporation of the National Real Estate Loan and Deposit Company, of Hudson County, with most singular powers. The bill names as incorporators, Allison P. St. John, J. F. Mallory, Washington B. Williams, Congressman Hardenburgh, Henry M. Traphagen, J. B. Culver, and A. H. Wallis. The company is to have banking powers, but is not, as far as a cursory glance over the bill revealed, to deposit securities with either the local or State Government. They are at all times to have control of their assets. They are to have a capital of $500,000, with power to increase to $1,000,000. No transfer or cancellation of mortgages made by the company are to be received on file without the consent of the Trustees, and they may commence business as soon as $100,000 of the capital stock shall have been paid in. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are required to examine their affairs twice a year, and report the results of their finding to the Governor.

The time for the filing of private bills, having been limited to Feb. 15, will expire on Monday next.

The House adjourned without taking any action on the Senate resolution fixing the final adjournment for March 4. It seems to be conceded that the House cannot finish its business as early as that, and if they could they will not concur in any resolution looking to adjournment till the Senate has agreed to go into joint ballot for the election of State officers. The Senate caucused the subject last evening—the immediate occasion of the caucus being the House resolution designating Wednesday next as the day for the holding of the joint meeting. It is not known what conclusion the Senators arrived at, but it is said that they agreed to offer to compromise with the House, the Senate being allowed to retain the State Prison Keeper, and the House to elect a State Treasurer. The Democrats will not accept any compromise.

THE OLD CALIFORNIANS.

A reunion of the old Californians of the Territorial days was held last night at the Sturtevant House, Broadway, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Very few of the characteristics popularly associated with the pioneers of California were visible. Pioneers of 1846 and succeeding years down to 1853 were present. Those present were Commodore C. K. Garrison, Francis D. Clark, Gen. Gibson, O. H. Pierson, Gen. Johns, R. H. McDonald, J. E. Nuttman, ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, Jacob P. Leese, Lieut. Sherwood, Col. George Leonard, Capt. Baby, Capt. Meriman, Miles D. Carpenter, Willard B. Farwell, James F. Curtis, William Colligan, Russell Meyers, Joseph Evans, Charles J. McPherson, John Sickels, W. M. Walton, R. H. McKuner, N. J. McCall, H. Barnard, Robert H. McKune, George F. Lord, John Laimbeer, John Gasset, Charles Stone, S. D. Jones, S. L. Wilson, Edward F. Benton, M. J. Shandley, N. F. Tombs, M. B. Carpenter, J. J. Hager, George W. Stanton, Beverley C. Sanders, George F. Griffen, Edward J. Quick, S. L. Merchant, W. H. Hampton, Henry Fritz, J. Hilbour, B. S. Eaton, M. Ward, J. W. Simonton, C. R. Thompson, G. H. Guthrie, Col. W. G. Rankin, and J. H. Butler.

PROBABLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A few minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Hanson, a colored man, aged forty, in the employ of Ernest Jahn, of No. 157 Bridge street, Brooklyn, was driving a horse and wagon past the corner of Bridge and Sands streets. At the crossing a young man named Harry Kennedy and a friend were also crossing. Kennedy thinking that Hanson should have pulled up to let himself and his friend pass, struck the horse with his umbrella. Hanson jumped from the wagon, words and blows quickly followed, and during the fight one of the young men stabbed Hanson in the side. The negro fell to the ground covered with blood. When arrested Kennedy had no knife, and denied that he had used one. His companion was not found at a late hour last night.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

Le Roy Rush, a diamond broker, doing business at No. 746 Broadway, who was arrested on Wednesday evening by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by Justice William K. Clute, of Albany, charging him with burglary, was taken to Albany yesterday for examination. The warrant was issued on complaint of John F. Seaman, who charges Rush with having burglariously entered his premises, at No. 515 Broadway, Albany, on Aug. 13, 1874, and stolen therefrom $1,200 worth of property. Rush denied all knowledge of the burglary, and claimed to be entirely innocent.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

AN IMMENSE CROWD AT THE ACADEMY.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS IN TABLEAUX—BURLESQUE RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA—SOME OF THE COSTUMES—A MERRY AND ORDERLY EVENING.

It can scarcely be asserted that the bal masque has become an institution with Americans. To tell the honest truth, such affairs are seldom successful unless our German fellow-citizens have the entire management. They display on such occasions a liberality of expenditure, a fertility of wit, and a picturesqueness of invention which we can admire though we can never imitate. Among the most admirable of such entertainments are undoubtedly those which are given yearly by the Liederkranz Association. For nearly a generation these entertainments have been the admiration and the delight of the inhabitants of Gotham. They furnish topics of conversation for months before they are given and months after they have culminated in a triumphal success. Wealthy Germans from the great cities of the West make a point of having business in New-York about this time to return to relate to delighted circles the glories of the year's Leiderkranz ball. It must be acknowledged that their success is not won without some exertion. The beautiful tableaux which form an important feature of each entertainment are invariably the work of eminent German artists, sculptors, or painters; and the grand procession is carefully evolved from the inner consciousness of some German deeply versed in mediæval lore. All the details and accessories are carefully thought over. The costumes of the attendants on the stage, of the lobby committee, of the floor committee, &c., are all harmonious, and have a meaning and direct connection with the procession. These things being so, no one can be surprised that these balls form the one event of year for many of our citizens.

It must also be considered that the Liederkranz entertainment, although a bal masque, is absolutely safe, although a public ball. The directors of the affair take such precautions, and appeal so directly to the honor of those who hold tickets not to introduce persons whom they would not be willing to present to their own female relatives, that there is absolutely no danger of meeting those characters who somehow or other contrive to intrude into other balls of this nature. Consequently the Academy of Music on each recurring ball night is fairly crowded with charming people of excellent standing in society. Nor was last night an exception to this. By half-past nine o'clock the building was fairly jammed, every seat being taken and all the corridors and lobbies filled to overflowing. The stage of course was empty, save for the soldiers clad in mediæval armor and armed with real halberts, who stood around the edge of the circle. At the other end of the stage a green curtain descended, hiding the preparations for the first tableau. Occasional hammering and frequent peals of laughter were heard from the mysterious region beyond that curtain, but nothing was visible until past 10 o'clock, when a tall proud pursuivant, leading five trumpeters clad in green, marched upon the stage from a side door. Instantly all eyes were turned in that direction, and at the same time all ears were stunned by the frightful discord of their trumpeting. They disappeared, and the curtain parted, leaving exposed to view a double stairway, on the summit of which was a pavilion of rose-colored silk. The stairs were crowded with various forms, male and female, who were to take part in the procession of the noble and mighty Prince Carnival. But they were all fast asleep, though carefully arranged in the most picturesque attitudes. They were so completely under the influence of the god Somnus that even the bewitching strains of Schumann's "Traumerei," as discoursed from the band on the left hand of the gallery, failed to arouse them. These tones were very potent with the rosy silk curtains of the pavilion, for they unfolded and disclosed the first tableau, "Toil and Recreation," which tells its own story in its title. A storm of hand-clapping welcomed this scene, which was exceedingly beautiful. Then the curtains folded again, like the petals of a rose. A green light was thrown upon the groups that cumbered the stairway. They woke to life and motion and joy, as expressed by pantomimic stretchings and caperings, and the band on the right struck up the "Marche Coronation" from Meyerbeer's "Prophete." Then the procession formed, and the masquers marched—lovely women, stalwart barons, monks, nuns, bears, lobsters, all the kaleidoscopic figures of a dream, all the fantastic imagery of a mediæval tale.

These marched and marched around and around, and thrice around, until the band on the other side poured forth one of the most exquisite of Strauss' waltzes, and then the long files broke up into moving, whirling couples that seemed to be turning in air. The ball had now fairly begun.

The general decorations were very simple, and at the same time in exceeding good taste. They consisted solely of huge stands of flowers—roses, peonies, camellias, ferns, lilies, and trailing vines of various sorts. Two of these stood in front of the proscenium boxes on both sides, two others flanked each stairway, and others made beautiful the entrances to the ball-room proper. Stalwart men-at-arms in mailed shirts and leggings and silvered helmets, and holding spears, guarded the stairs leading to the dancing platform, for the purpose of preventing the guests from violating the rules establishing certain places as entrances and others as exits. The costumes of the various committees were extremely rich, consisting of red velvet and yellow satin and gold lace. Interspersed with the dances were a series of side scenes, consisting of tableaux and caricatures, which were brought on the stage at intervals to the sound of a gong. The first one with which the ball opened is described above. At 11:15 there was another, entitled the Stock Exchange. An auctioneer's table with a bulletin-board attached was run out to the centre of the floor, and a young gentleman with a white wig and beard and a huge yellow and black striped mallet, began to auction off various stocks. The remarks of the spectators showed not only an appreciation of the joke, but an intimate knowledge of the genuine street. The name C., C. & I. C., for instance, drew forth the remark, "Oh, fire the man that's got it!" A number of slips were handed around signed by Prince Carnival, and requesting the recipient to buy for his account ten shares of Mariposa. A number of old white hats were provided, and these were constantly flying in the air and alighting on heads where they were least expected. A new stock was introduced for the first time. It was entitled the Arctic Mail Steam-ship Company. George Stickwell was President, and R. Tater Hash, Managing Director; Bull, Bear, Fox & Co. were the financial agents, and the following was the Board of Ornamental Directors: Gus. Belmon, Moses Schneider, Alexander Stuer, Gimmy Whynman, Billy Weekum, Oswald Uhl, Mat Morghan, Ald. Fred. Keena, Billy Steinroad, Jessie Celigman, Gustavus Schwabus, and Ignatz Shoemaker. After enormous prices had been bid for shares, a bulletin was stuck up announcing a series of disasters to the company's vessels, whereupon a general desire was expressed to sell out again.

The third *entr'act* was a burlesque reception to King Kalakaua. The scene in the Windsor Hotel was admirably taken off by the actors, who were frightful caricatures of his Hawaiian Majesty and the Aldermanic Committee of Reception. The costumes were ridiculously funny, and the representation aroused peals of laughter. The last of these interludes was an original cremation scene, which was also very comical. A huge imitation of a cremating furnace was placed on the floor, and circulars were distributed describing in glowing terms the advantages of the new system and giving a graduated scale of rates. For example, a temperance man was charged more than a toper for the reason that the latter was expected to burn more freely on account of the inflammable liquids with which he was saturated than the other. Fat men rated cheaper than lean men. Legislators were burned almost for nothing because of their gas. The proprietors of the concern did a large business; all that the furnace would hold quickly presented themselves. The episode created much merriment.

The rules, except in the matter of admittance, were not very strictly kept. At the first dance half of those on the floor were without masks. After 11 o'clock the new arrivals were few and far between, and although the Academy was well filled in every part, there was no crush, and at no time of the night was dancing difficult. A great many distinguished politicians and others were present. Among them were Mayor Wickham, ex-Mayor Gunther, Controller Green, Surrogate Hutchings, ex-Collector Murphy, Police Commissioner Disbecker, Tax-Commissioner Wheeler, Recorder Hackett, George Law, Jr., John Hoey, Hugh Hastings, and Barnum's giant.

Probably one-half of those present were in fancy costume, and one-half of the rest wore dominoes. The masquerade dresses were, as a general thing, exceedingly rich and costly, but there was a great deal of sameness and lack of originality among the greater part of them. There were Dukes and Queens and Columbines and Daughters of the Regiment and Clowns and Courtiers and Pages and the rest without number. Costumes with an idea in them were comparatively few. Among the best of these were the following:

A lobster with red claws and scaled tail.

A Queen Elizabeth with a flowing robe of black velvet bound with a girdle of pearls. A huge white ruche encircled the neck, and the chignon was confined in a thick white net, topped by a crown of dazzling imitation jewels.

A gallant of the reign of Charles I., with a purple velvet cloak, black trunks, and huge curled peruke, powdered in the height of the then fashion.

A Hungarian in a black velvet costume brilliant with gold lace.

A Father Time, with long, white locks, scythe, and hour-glass.

A page in a blue velvet tunic and yellow silk skirt trimmed with squares of silver and embroidery.

A lady who wore an immense curled white wig ornamented with huge pearls, had a dress of brocaded silk, blue on a white ground, which was trimmed with old point de Venise lace a foot and a half deep, headed by a ruffled fold of white silk.

A Minerva, with a bodice of gold scales, a red and white silk skirt, embroidered in gold, and a diadem of precious stones.

A French peasant girl in a blue and white striped short dress and cap, trimmed with silver lace.

A beautiful court dress worn by a lady, was of lavender silk, with a purple velvet overdress, ornamented with yellow silk and gold embroidery. A crown of diamonds decorated the coiffure.

A jocky in a red cap, blue jacket, white "shorts," and top-boots, was good. His companion was a sprightly Dutch peasant girl, with her long, blonde hair plaited down her back.

A Russian in black velvet, edged with ermine and embroidered with gold.

A Dolly Varden in a white chip-bonnet and flowered skirts, and flowing with long, blue ribbons, stuck all over with wild flowers.

An Alchemist, in a long black velvet robe, bordered with red silk, on which were mystic hieroglyphics in gold, a skull cap, and a flowing beard.

A first-rate Scotchman, and a tolerable Indian.

An Eastern Queen, in a costume of Oriental magnificence, composed of black, yellow, red, and twenty other colors, and embroidered heavily with gold, and studded with jewels.

A negress, the lady's face being blacked with burned cork, wore a black-dotted calico dress, a flaming handkerchief, and a red silk shawl.

Another lady was dressed in a costume completely composed of copies of THE TIMES. She had a crown on which the name of the paper was neatly displayed.

A lady took the character of a French Prince in blue silk coat, embroidered with silver, blue silk three-cornered hat, blue silk trunks, and pink tights.

A confectioner in a complete suit of white linen.

There were many other magnificent costumes, remarkable for their contrast of material, the oddity or the richness of their ornamentation, and the value of the laces with which they were trimmed, but they represented nothing special, and therefore call for no more than general mention. The display of diamonds was perfectly dazzling.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen west of the Blue Ridge, and is highest in Mississippi, but lowest in Maine, The temperature has fallen at all stations, and is lowest in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Clear weather prevails everywhere, except local snows in the lake region, with westerly winds in the Atlantic States, and southerly winds in Texas. The highest winds are reported from the New-Jersey coast. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and fallen at Cincinnati, Nashville, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, colder westerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, clear, colder weather, and north-west winds.

The rivers will rise below Vicksburg and fall slightly above that point.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squam Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	23°	22°	3:30 P. M.	34°	40°
6 A. M.	22°	31°	6 P. M.	31°	38°
9 A. M.	24°	37°	9 P. M.	27°	36°
12 M.	30°	43°	12 P. M.	25°	25°

Average temperature yesterday.....34°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....27°

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROPOSED BILL RELATING TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives was held at the Capitol to-night, but owing to a misunderstanding the attendance was not large. The joint committees of the caucuses of both Houses made a report, presenting a bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and in accordance with previous acts, giving him power to use the Army and Navy to maintain peace and suppress disorder; to appoint Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections in Congressional districts, who, in addition to their other powers, can arrest persons who may attempt to intimidate voters or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the conduct of the election. Provision is made for a fair and full registration of legal voters under prescribed regulations, and it is made unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll-taxes or to require the prepayment thereof as a qualification for voters at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen. The bill declares the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration and election, for the purpose of intimidating or violence, a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and so of violations of other parts of the bill.

Representative J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia, moved to strike out the words "reconstructed States," his object being to destroy the sectional reference, so that, if the bill was to be passed, it should be applicable to all the States. He protested against further interference in the affairs of the South.

Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts; Cobb, of Kansas, and Williams, of Michigan, agreed in the main with the gentleman from Virginia, but Messrs. Lawrence, of Ohio; Albright, of Pennsylvania, and Lynch, of Mississippi, took the opposite ground, insisting that there was the greatest need for interference to protect colored men in the exercise of their rights. The caucus was not altogether harmonious, and, without action, an adjournment until to-morrow night took place. Several of the members stated that they would not attend, as they thought their time would be more profitably employed Friday night in listening to Mr. Colfax's lecture on the "Character of Lincoln."

SINKING OF A DRY DOCK AT PHILADELPHIA.

NAVAL OFFICERS EXAMINING THE STRUCTURE—CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT—THE DOCK WORN OUT AND USELESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—This morning a commission of naval officers met at the Navy-yard, to discover the cause of the sinking of the large floating dry-dock in the basin of the yard, which occurred Tuesday afternoon. This dock was brought from Brooklyn in 1852, having been in use nine years at that station. It consists of nine sections, each thirty feet long, making a total length of 270 feet, and costing originally about $400,000.

It sank preparatory to berthing the steam-ship Pennsylvania. This was a work of considerable difficulty, as the machinery worked hard on account of the frost. The sections finally settled down into their places, and the vessel was brought into her place over them. Machinery was started to pump water out of the sections, but gave out, the rods connecting the engines with the pumps giving way, and while thus submerged floating ice struck the upper portions of the dock and wrecked them, but not until the steamer had been towed out and returned to her dock.

The dock has been so long in use that it is a wonder it has held out so nobly. It is feared it will prove a total loss. It is estimated that if it could be raised it would cost $150,000 to put it in good order, and that the cost of a new dock would be at least $300,000. The commission will ascertain, if possible, whether fault attaches to any one who aided in working the huge machine, and will report as soon as possible.

A DEMOCRAT ELECTED SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—A special dispatch to the Savannah *Morning News* from Tallahassee says that C. W. Jones, Democrat, of Escambia County, has been elected United States Senator.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—The following is the vote in the Florida Legislature for United States Senator: C. W. Jones, Democrat, 40; Bisbee, Radical, 25. The rest was scattering. Jones had the unanimous support of the Democrats and Independent Republicans.

MEETING OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS—RATES ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of General Freight Agents of the Eastern lines held here to-day rates were adopted for the transportation of freights of the fourth class as follows: From Chicago to New-York, 40 cents; to Boston, 45 cents; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35 cents. The agreement to this schedule of prices is signed by the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. These rates will be strictly adhered to by all the trains running over these roads. It is substantially the schedule of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. The Grand Trunk Road did not participate in the meeting, nor has it signed the agreement. The new rates go into effect immediately. The Western freight agents also held a meeting to-day, and fixed arbitrary rates from points on the Mississippi River to points on the Missouri River.

CANADIAN NOTES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—On Tuesday next Senator Brown will move for the papers in connection with the reciprocity treaty.

The Canadian Commissioners to the American Centennial Exposition will proceed to Philadelphia at an early day to place themselves *en rapport* with the doings of the American Commissioners.

We have done business with S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., advertising agents, more than twenty years, and have ever found them prompt, efficient, and reliable business men.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Would it not be well for residents of Long Island or Jersey, who anticipate being drowned or frozen to death en route, to step up to the office of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, and prepare for the worst?—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs
Made water-tight *or no charge.* Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

You can Cure that Cough or Cold by Using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

DURAND—WHITE.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Feb. 8, Hon. H. S. DURAND, of Racine, Wis., to Miss LIZZIE B. WHITE. No cards.

HAVILAND—TRUSLOW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, A. WALTER HAVILAND to GERTRUDE R. TRUSLOW, daughter of Wm. Truslow, all of this City. No cards.

MITCHELL—DINSMORE.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. D. Mitchell, Mr. ROBERT MITCHELL to Miss MARY DINSMORE, both of this City.

WRIGHT—WALSH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at the Episcopal Church, Port Jervis, by Rev. George H. Walsh, of Troy, N. Y., BARTON WRIGHT, Jr., to MARY E. WALSH, of Port Jervis.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—FRANCIS A. ANDERSON, youngest son of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson, in the 29th year of his age, Feb. 11, 1875, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, No. 385 Sackett st., Brooklyn.
Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

ATWATER.—At his residence, No. 19 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 10th inst., WILLIAM C. ATWATER, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

BEEKMAN.—At the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, of pneumonia, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN.
The remains are at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 584 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Excelsior Savings Bank, held Feb. 10, 1875, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from us our friend and President, B. F. BEEKMAN; therefore,

Resolved, That we would express our appreciation of the character of our late associate as an honest man, a good citizen, and a true friend in every relation of life; and that our heartfelt sympathy be and hereby is tendered to his family.

The above extract from the minutes is ordered to be published in the daily papers, and a copy of the same to be sent to the family of the deceased.
By order of the board.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, 1875, GEORGE C. COLLINS, in the 65th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th av. and 53d st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

COLES.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th of February, WILLIAM H. COLES, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Schermerhorn st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 10, JONATHAN A. CLOSE, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday next, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 9:05 A. M. train from New-York. Return, leave Greenwich at 4:42 P. M.

DENNIS.—WILLIAM HENRY DENNIS, on Wednesday morning, 10th inst.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas B. Curry, No. 29 Clarkson st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 11, suddenly, of pneumonia, PIERRE K. FRANCIS, in the 61st year of his age.
Friends of the family and those of his sons-in-law, T. J. Temple and A. Brett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st. and 3d av., on Saturday morning, the 13th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

GRIM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of membraneous croup, ANNIE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Charles F. and Elvira V. Grim, aged 6 years, 7 months, and 12 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, South 9th and 8th sts., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Feb. 13, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GERMOND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, W. JEROME, infant son of Henry S. and Mary A. Germond, aged 14 months.
Funeral services on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, at No. 25 Cambridge place, near Green av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYS.—The funeral of Gen. WILLIAM HAYS will take place on Friday, 12th inst., from the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av., at 12:30 o'clock.
Officers of the Army and Navy, also relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HASKINS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 11, MARY REBECCA, only daughter of Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., aged 20 years, 9 months, and 27 days.
Funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., on Monday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1875, ANNA A., wife of Henry C. Howell, and daughter of the late Nathan Bolles.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 6 West Park st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARGARET SEWARD HOWELL, in the 79th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George E. Hoadley, Plainfield, N. J.

HOYT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Dr. JAMES H. HOYT, in the 46th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Atlantic st., Stamford, Conn., on Monday, the 15th, at 12 M.

KENNEDY.—At Hartford, Feb. 10, SARAH JANE, wife of Col. Henry Kennedy, and sister of George C. White, of Brooklyn.

KIMBALL.—On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, WARREN KIMBALL, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 42 West 22d st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—At Utica, N. Y., on Feb. 8, 1875, the Reverend EDWARD Z. LEWIS, in the 52d year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.

LOWNDES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY L., wife of Wm. P. Lowndes, and daughter of Maturin Livingston, in the 66th year of her age.
The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, Duchess County, on Saturday, Feb. 13, on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Forty-second Street Station, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LYMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, ANNA S., wife of Edward M. Lyman and eldest daughter of Cornelius W. and Sarah M. Brinckerhoff.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEILSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, FREDERICK GEBHARD, infant son of Frederic and Mary Isabelle Neilson.

RICHARDSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, MARY DABNEY, daughter of the late William Richardson, of Richmond, Va.
The funeral services will be held in the South Street Church, Morristown, on Monday, 15th inst., at 1:45 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay street at 11:20 A. M. and 12 M.

RUSSEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, JOSEPHINE, daughter of Charles P. Russel, M. D., in the 5th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 54 West 9th st., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M.

SIMPSON.—At Trinity Rectory, Feb. 11, Irvington, N. J., of pneumonia, HELEN KENT, daughter of Rev. Stephen P. and Marie Louise Simpson, aged 3 years and 6 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOCKWELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, Dr. W. HAMILTON STOCKWELL.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, High st., Orange, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves New-York at 1:10 P. M.
☞ Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. HESTER T., widow of the late Lyman Taylor.
Funeral services from her late residence, No. 322 West 19th st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CAROLINE A., wife of William S. Trowbridge, and daughter of Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, on Saturday at 3 P. M.

VAN HOUTEN.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 10, A. VAN HOUTEN, of the firm of Field & Co.
Funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 19 Walnut st.

WALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY LETSON, wife of Jacob Wall.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 West 21st st., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment, leaving New-York at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, of diphtheria, CORNELIA BUTLER, only child of Henry K. and Adelaide Rockwell White, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 22 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's,) on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN A bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms, which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NOTHING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, FEB. 14, WILL CONTAIN A STORY OF GREAT INTEREST, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held at the banking-room this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Almighty God, our beloved associate and valued friend GEORGE C. COLLINS has been removed from all earthly associations by death, the officers and Directors of this bank, desirous of recording this brief testimonial of his eminent Christian character, and their heartfelt regrets for the loss sustained by this institution, its varied interests and connections, and as a fitting tribute to departed worth and usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his valued and genial presence always contributed to our gratification, and his wise and judicious counsels were full of that discretion which made him so highly appreciated as a man and merchant of sterling worth and integrity.

Resolved, That this board tender to the family of the deceased our deepest sympathies in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That this Board of Directors will in a body attend the funeral of our late associate.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered at large upon the minutes, that they be published in the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to the family.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS and dealers in straw goods, held on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 10, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, An all-wise Providence has taken from among us, by death, our late associate, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, thus cutting off suddenly in the prime of life, a friend endeared to us by his personal qualities, and a citizen highly respected for his enterprise, intelligence, and solid worth;

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at this unexpected bereavement, and record our willing testimony to his many virtues.

Resolved, That we hereby convey to the widow and relatives our assurance of heartfelt sympathy in this trying hour of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That we will close our places of business from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 12, and attend the funeral of our departed friend.

VYSE & CO.	J. S. PLUMMER & CO.
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Per order. J. D. T. HERSEY, Chairman.
CHAS. H. LEEDS, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, VOMITING food, positively cured by MILK OF MAGNESIA. All druggists keep it. It is agreeable to the taste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," convened at the bank on the 11th inst., to take suitable action expressive of their sense of loss in the death of BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with unfeigned sorrow of the decease of our friend and associate, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, who died, after a few days' illness, in this City, in the midst of his activity and usefulness; and

Whereas, We desire to place upon record a tribute of respect to the memory of him who, as a friend, was ever genial, kind, and generous; as a merchant, energetic, honorable, and successful; as an associate in the management of the affairs of this institution for more than twenty years, faithful, wise, and devoted, and as a citizen, liberal-minded and largely identified with enterprises of public interest and utility;

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow in the great sorrow which has been caused by this bereavement, and commend her to the tender mercy of Him who alone is able to sustain and comfort her in her sore affliction.

Resolved, That we, as members of this board, will attend his funeral, as a testimony of the esteem in which our departed friend was held by us, who knew him so intimately and so well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at length in our minutes, and that a copy, duly authenticated by the President and Cashier, be transmitted to the widow of our late associate.

A. V. STOUT, President.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM BLACK,
MISS BRADDON, AND
T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.
WILLIAM BLACK'S
THE MAID OF KILLEENA.

THE MAID OF KILLEENA, AND OTHER STORIES. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of a "Princess of Thule," "Love or Marriage," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

The "Maid of Killeena" is a very pretty and graceful little story of those Hebrides which the author knows and loves so well. * * * The book is one which may be read with much enjoyment.—*Graphic, London.*

A delightful collection of stories.—*Examiner, London.*

It was with something akin to this joy that we drew our chair closer to the fire as the weary work of the novel-critic gave place to the smile of satisfaction and pleasure, when, in the very first page of our book, we discovered that we had come again to those western isles in the quiet Summer sea in the far North, and to those simple people amid whose loving allegiance the Princess of Thule—Sheila, held her modest court.—*Spectator, London.*

* * * Mr. Black's graceful tales. * * * The principal one, of which the scene is laid in those western isles beloved of his incomparable Princess Sheila, will remind the reader of his most successful novel.—*Athenæum, London.*

II.
TALMAGE ON THE THEATRE AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

SPORTS THAT KILL.

SPORTS THAT KILL. By T. DE WITT TALMAGE, author of "First Series of Sermons," "Second Series of Sermons," "Old Wells Dug Out," &c. Phonographically reported and revised. 12mo, cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

No preacher of the present day enjoys a wider or more useful popularity than Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the eloquent and earnest Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Every Sunday his voice falls on the ears of a larger congregation than assembles in any other place of worship; and the printed reports of his sermons, in newspapers and books, are scattered broadcast in almost every quarter of the habitable world. Wherever the English language is spoken, his burning words bear witness for the truth, and what is spoken in Brooklyn is read in England, on the far Pacific coast, and in the remote settlements of Australia and New-Zealand. It has been truly said of him that "he has the world for his congregation."

The present volume, comprising eleven sermons on dangerous popular amusements and seductive vices, is a sequel to "The Abominations of Modern Society," published three years ago. Its aim is to warn people against the allurements of the theatre, against bad books, strong drink, ruinous extravagance, and an impure life; and also, as the author is by no means an ascetic who denounces innocent pleasure, to suggest healthful and harmless forms of amusement and recreation. He wars only against "Sports that Kill." As an eloquent and earnest warning against pernicious amusements, such as destroy both body and soul, the volume is destined to exert a wide-spread and most salutary influence.

III.
MISS BRADDON'S
A STRANGE WORLD.

A STRANGE WORLD. A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

Miss Braddon has always been justly praised for the originality and the dramatic intensity of her plots. Her style is brilliant and spirited; her books show a close observation of human nature, and a happy faculty in describing its deeper phases, and her invention leads her far from the track of conventionality. Her books are held in high esteem on the Continent, and have been translated into almost every civilized tongue, while her talents have not been thought unworthy of analysis by some of the best French and German critics. She has written no book in which there are not evidences of unusual intellectual power. Though plot is evidently of leading importance in her eyes, she carefully elaborates her style, and closely studies her *dramatis personæ*.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place (this) FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., (this,) FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOS. C. BILGIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 156 East 54th st., Brevoort Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
W. S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION NEARLY ENDED.

Continued from Third Page.

dum into your "true story?" A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

BOWEN THREATENS TILTON.

"A day or two afterward, prompted by my wife's wish and Mr. M.'s advice, I resolved that I would send for Mr. Beecher and have a personal interview, either in their presence or with him alone. I dispatched to Mr. Bowen a messenger with a notification of this intention. On the receipt of this intelligence by Mr. Bowen, which I supposed would gratify him, he came into my editorial chamber, and with a look of desperation on his countenance such as I had never seen there before, and with an anger and passion of which I had never dreamed him capable, and with the manner more of an insane than a rational man, began to threaten me that if in any interview I might have with Mr. Beecher, either then or at any other time, I should divulge to Mr. Beecher what he [Bowen] had said against him, or should intimate that he [Bowen] had any hand in the letter requiring Mr. Beecher to vacate his pulpit, I would be cashiered from the *Independent*, and that the Police should be called to cast me into the streets."

Q.—Do you remember that? A.—I cannot swear as to the phraseology.

Q.—But the substance? A.—Yes, in the main, I think. I don't know about all the details. I don't know.

"After some words of indignation which I uttered in reply he abruptly retired from the office, leaving me in a condition of great astonishment such as I had never before experienced."

A.—I don't remember.

HE DETERMINED TO SUMMON BEECHER TO AN INTERVIEW.

"I informed my wife and Mr. Moulton, and afterward Mr. Johnson, of this understanding, concerning which Mr. Moulton remarked that it did not surprise him in the least, and then, by the joint advice of all, I determined to summon Mr. Beecher to a contemplated interview."

Q.—Do you remember that statement? A.—No, Sir.

"To this end Mrs. T. wrote a brief note, addressed to Mr. Beecher, through me, stating that she had given me the disclosure of July 1870, concerning him, and that her husband would speak to him face to face."

Q.—Do you remember a statement of that kind? A.—I don't remember the phraseology of it.

"On Friday evening, Dec. 30, I went to Mr. Moulton's house. Mr. Moulton went after Mr. Beecher, and brought him. This was early in the evening, Mr. Beecher leaving his prayer-meeting, usually on that evening, to go without his leadership. My interview was with Mr. Beecher alone. I read to him my wife's letter, and said to him what I shall not here repeat. He sat like a statue under my brief remarks, and, at the close, bowed to me and said: 'This is all a dream.'"

Witness—I don't remember that.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No.

Mr. Fullerton—How is that? A.—I don't remember the exact phraseology of that.

Mr. Evarts, reading:

"He objected to disbelieve that Mrs. Tilton had written the letter, and denied everything in a highly negative manner."

Witness—Yes, I remember about that; in order to disclose a statement—

Q.—I don't ask you that: I am consulting as to whether you put that in? A.—Yes, I put that all in for a purpose. I remember that was put in.

Mr. Evarts—I ask that be all stricken out.

Judge Neilson—The answer will stand, that he remembers it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, that is all.

GO AND ASK MRS. TILTON.

"I then said, 'It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton for yourself whether or not she wrote that letter.' He went, and returned in half an hour."

Witness—I don't remember that phrase.

"I did not see him. Mr. Moulton asked him what had taken place at Mrs. Tilton's. He remarked that he had seen that lady; but he did nothing more, but left. That was about 11 o'clock at night."

Witness—I don't remember that.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No.

MRS. TILTON DISTRESSED.

"Shortly after he left I left. On reaching home I found that Mrs. Tilton, who was seriously ill and in bed, was agitated and distressed. She said Mr. Beecher had been there, telling her she had pursued and slain him."

Witness—And what, Sir?

"Telling him she had pursued and slain him."

Witness—I don't remember any such expression as "she had pursued him." He pursued her.

"That he would be tried by a council of ministers, and his career was ended, and he was a dead man unless she would save him from his fate. She said, moreover, after talking to her in this strain, exhibiting great and terrible feeling, he went to her reticule, and taking out pen and paper, he went to her bedside, and putting them in her nervous hands, dictated to her while she copied a paper which she could not recall."

Q.—Did you say that in your statement? A.—Something like that. I do not recall the phraseology; certainly not the substance nor the meaning. Shortly after narrating to me the above occurrence, she took her pen and ink and wrote the following—

Q.—That is the statement that is in evidence here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is not in this paper? A.—No, Sir.

MRS. TILTON REQUESTS A RETURN OF THE PAPER GIVEN TO BEECHER.

"The next morning, in response to a note from me, Mr. Moulton came to my house, and, after an interview with my wife, received from her the writing requesting a return of the paper which, in her agitation, she had given to Mr. Beecher the night before—the paper all the more important, for, as it is seen, she was answering all its real design."

Witness—I don't remember that.

THE RUPTURE WITH BOWEN.

"The next day, being Saturday, brought to me a new surprise, closing a week of sensations, the climax being capped by a notification from Mr. Bowen notifying me that my engagements with the *Independent* and the *Union* would then and there terminate, and that he was ready to settle with me in full of all demands."

Q.—Do you remember that being in your statement? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, was it the substance? A.—I don't think it was, Sir.

Q.—In these words: "Mr. Bowen broke his two contracts—" A.—In what way?

Q.—In the way you have just described.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind, Mr. Tilton; let them read the whole paper in their own way.

Mr. Evarts—The witness has a right to his explanation.

Mr. Fullerton—We have a right to direct him.

Judge Neilson—"In these words," referring to what immediately preceded.

Mr. Tilton—No words were quoted from Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Evarts—It is immaterial. You say you think it ought to be other words? A.—I only want to know what I have to swear to.

Mr. Fullerton—You need not swear to anything; he only reads what purports to be your statement. You have not got to swear to it at all.

Judge Neilson—He don't suggest it should be other words.

Mr. Evarts—He does not?

Judge Neilson—The witness don't suggest it should be other words.

Mr. Evarts—I understood him differently.

Mr. Tilton—No, Sir. I don't remember any such thing in my statement as that.

Judge Neilson—He probably suggested that he used better English than that.

Mr. Evarts—I didn't make the suggestion.

Judge Neilson—That is true, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I read it through again: "In these words: Mr. Bowen broke his two contracts which he had just made with me, and which were also then a week old, and to each of which was attached a provision which should be terminated by each by six weeks' notice, or immediately by each paying a forfeit of $2,500, but in no other way."

Q You remember a statement concerning the contracts in your statement? A.—I don't remember distinctly.

"Mr. Bowen thus suddenly laid himself liable to pay $5,000 for breaking his two contracts, together, of course, with ten per cent. of the *Union* profits, due to me up to date, from May 31 to Dec. 31—eight months."

Witness—I don't remember that.

Q.—You don't remember it being in your statement? A.—No.

"I received this notification late in the evening of the last day in the year, after which I first informed my wife of it, bidding her not to be troubled; I then sought Mr. Moulton's house, and invited him out of doors, and paced with him the Wintry streets, until the chimes of St. Ann's rung out the old and rung in the new year."

Q.—You remember that being in your statement? A.—I remember the chimes, but I think there must be some sentences left out there.

Q.—Well, then, that I am aware of. A.—I don't know; I don't know whether I put in the whole Saturday night thing or not; that is only a part of it.

"The next day I fashioned a gift for Mr. Bowen in the shape of the following letter."

Q.—And the letter is that of Jan. 1? A.—Yes, Sir.

"After writing that letter I gave it to Mr. Moulton, to be by him delivered to Mr. Bowen; and as I wished speedily to settle my affairs with my late employer, I asked Mr. Moulton to be one of three arbitrators for that purpose. Mr. Moulton desired me to leave my whole case in his hands, lest in the hands of myself I should be tempted to do injury to Mr. Beecher. I consented to write the following, which is the authority."

Witness—That is bungled, Sir. I don't think I wrote it in that way.

Q.—You don't remember about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether the authority was put into the story? A.—My authorization to Mr. Moulton. Do you mean whether this was included in that paper?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I don't remember, Sir; but I think quite likely it was.

MOULTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

"On the night of Jan. 1 Mr. Moulton called on Mr. Beecher, and after a protracted interview returned and immediately gave to me an account of the interview, which I took down from his lips in phonographic notes. These notes, after a lapse of two years, I now reopen for the first time, and digest therefrom the following report."

Witness—Reopen?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—That is a strange word.

"These notes, after a lapse of two years, I now reopen for the first time, and digest therefrom the following report."

Witness—I don't understand the meaning of the word "reopen."

Q.—Well, it is not for me to suggest, except they might be inclosed in an envelope, or shut up in a drawer. A.—Well, perhaps they were.

Q.—Was that in your statement? A.—I don't remember that. I remember this phrase: That I took from Mr. Moulton's lips the narrative.

Mr. Beach—You will state now only the facts, and not the contents, of this paper. A.—Took the narrative, the fragments of which are in this statement.

Mr. Beach—The question is whether this was in your true story as it is composed. A.—It is very difficult for me to separate what was and what was not; I have to go back to the fact itself, rather than a mere statement of it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I proceed to read: "I called at Mr. Beecher's, and he was not at home. I left my card. Presently his son came running after me, saying his mother knew where his father was, and that he would go after him. I went back to the house, and Mr. Beecher came in. He invited me up stairs. I told him he would probably consider it the strangest interview he ever had with mortal man. Said I, 'Mr. Beecher, I wish to tell you first how minutely I recollect that conversation of last evening. I came to you as friend, meaning to do you as good service as any friend ever did to another. On our way to my house I asked you if any one had seen the letter besides yourself—the letter of Theodore Tilton demanding your retirement from the pulpit. You said none save one besides yourself. I asked if that one was H. C. B., and you made no reply. You recollect that, do you not? You said, 'I do.' I did not press any answer from you. Now, as far as you did not answer me, you did not respond to friendship which I professed for you."

Q.—Do you remember that part of your statement? A.—I remember something like that; I don't remember whether that is it or not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, I am sorry to say that is all that I have of the "True Story" in any form.

Mr. Fullerton—And I am sorry to say it don't appear to be a part of the true statement, or don't appear to be so at this time.

Mr. Beach—That ain't all; you have those three or four pages left.

Mr. Evarts—I say that is all I have in my own possession. (Reading)—"Now, this may be important. I will give these denials."

Mr. Beach—You will have to state what you are reading from.

Mr. Evarts—I am reading from the original papers produced by Mr. Tilton.

MRS. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS' CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

"I will give these denials. Mrs. Davis, now in a foreign land, has written home a contradiction on her own part, as follows: Mrs. Davis in the Springfield *Republican*, Dec. 9, '72," and then a printed slip follows, which I suppose was taken from the *Republican*.

A.—It was not in my notes. It was given to me by some friends of hers. I don't know whether it was in the *Republican* or not.

Q.—This printed paper was a part of your statement? A.—Yes, Sir; what you hold in your hand was a part of my statement.

"'A witness who repudiates.'" That is the title in the Springfield *Republican*. Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis was given as the chief witness in Mrs. Woodhull's scandalous Beecher-Tilton libel. But in the note which is received from her in Europe, Mrs. Davis thus utterly repudiates, in gross and in detail, the statement concerning her relations to the case, and gives the most damaging and direct blow to the libel that has yet been rendered.

'My relation to the Beecher-Tilton affair, I have only this to say. I was never on terms of intimacy with the families of either party. I never visited Mrs. T. but once in my life, and that was ten years ago, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. A year or two ago I called at Mr. Tilton's house for some books which I had loaned to Mrs. T. I then saw Mr. Tilton for ten or fifteen minutes. I have met Mrs. Tilton two or three times at the house of mutual friends, but at no time has there ever been the slightest approach to confidential communications between us, nor have I even intimated there has been. If Mrs. Tilton has ever in my presence spoken of Mr. Beecher, it has been in terms of respect as a man of honor and her Pastor. I did believe that Mrs. Woodhull was going to do a great work for women, but I am afraid she has failed in what she gave promise of doing.'

I have not seen the original manuscript of Mrs. Davis' letter as printed above, nor do I know to whom it was addressed, but a similar letter was sent by her from Paris to Oliver Johnson, which I have seen, a transcript of which is as follows."

Q.—That does not seem to be transcribed? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Johnson showed me the letter, but I failed at the time to take a copy of it, and afterward I didn't get a copy.

WHAT MRS. STANTON SAID.

"Mrs. Stanton, in a letter to a friend in New-York, dated Boston, Nov. 5, 1872, a few days after the Woodhull publication appeared, says: 'I have had a grand time visiting friends here, but my pleasure has been fearfully marred by this Woodhull paper. I thought it dead. "False in one point, false in all," is an old Latin motto. The filthy words—

Here Mr. Evarts hesitated, being unable to decipher the writing.

Mr. Tilton—I will read it for you.

Mr. Evarts—"Filthy," I think, "words;" but language which does not correspond with it follows.

Mr. Tilton (looking at the paper)—Is that "words?" O yes, it is.

Mr. Evarts continuing—

The filthy words which she puts into my mouth are utterly false. I never spoke to that woman but once on that subject, and then, but about five minutes; fortunately in the presence of a witness, a gentleman, and simply replied in general terms to a question that I had heard rumors. Say this to T. T., and tell him I shall stand by him in the hour of need. With kind regards, yours. E. C. S.

I possess the original of the above letter.

In addition to the testimony of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Stanton, above given, my wife's own solemn and truthful declaration is as follows:

The statement that Mrs. Davis was ever intimate with me, or a frequent guest at my house, is a fabrication. Many years ago—nearly a dozen—when we lived in Oxford street, she once spent part of a day with me in company with Mary Ann Johnson. After two or three years she called for a few moments, with Mrs Stanton, at my house in Livingstone street. With those two exceptions, certainly ten years apart, Mrs. Davis has never been under our roof. I know her very slightly, indeed, and never had a confidential talk with her on any subject, and never told to Mrs. Davis, or to any other person, the preposterous and wicked slanders put upon me in Mrs. Woodhull's libel.

E. R. TILTON.

My family by flinging these same stories—

Mr. Evarts—There is apparently, Mr. Fullerton, some omission, this is not continuous.

Mr. Fullerton—Apparently, Sir, it is so.

Mr. Tilton—Perhaps you have read the sheets out of their order, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps I may have done so, the sheets are not numbered.

Mr. Fullerton—There is a break, as some of the pages have been destroyed.

Mr. Evarts—What I have read thus far has been continuous, however, [reading.]

"My family and others, by flinging these same stories broadcast to all the world—

Mr. Evarts—It is an incomplete sentence. But I will read on:

"To complete the chain of documents belonging to this case, I now insert two of chief importance, namely, the direct testimony of Mrs. Tilton and of Mr. Beecher as to the alleged criminality of their relations:

MRS. TILTON TO MR. MOULTON.

Mr. Moulton:

MY DEAR FRIEND: For my husband's sake and my children's, I hereby testify with all my woman's soul that I am innocent of the crime of"—

Mr. Tilton—Those were the cards already in evidence.

Q.—And his partner, Southwick, another? A.—Yes, Sir; a similar amount.

Q.—Do you remember, in a conversation with Mr. Schultz, in the Spring of 1871, or the Winter of 1871 and 1872, or at any time, saying to him that Mr. Beecher was responsible for your quarrel with Bowen; that the whole Plymouth Church crowd were hypocrites; that you would expose them all, and could and would blow their roof off, unless they came to your terms, and settled with you on your terms; A.—No, Sir: the man who threatened to blow the roof from Plymouth Church was Oliver Johnson. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Silence.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I have never asked you that, and I will have that struck out.

Judge Neilson—The answer as it stands is "No."

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Schultz on either of these occasions, in substance or effect, what I have now read to you? A.—No, Sir, I did not. My interview with Mr. Schultz was in the presence of Mr. Woodhull.

Mr. Beach—Wait until you are asked that.

Mr. Evarts—You remember distinctly that you said nothing to him of the substance or effect of this statement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing? A.—No, Sir. I had some conversation with him.

Judge Neilson—He does not ask you that. Before you make that answer, wait until you are interrogated.

Mr. Evarts—He has a right to that explanation.

Judge Neilson—I don't think he has, under the former ruling.

Mr. Evarts—You remember having a conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was that? A.—At his own house.

Q.—Where? A.—In New-York City.

Q.—Where you had gone for the purpose of seeing him? A.—Yes, Sir, with Mr. Woodruff.

Q.—Which Mr. Woodruff? A.—Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—Do you remember when it was? A.—Yes, Sir; it was early in the Winter of '71.

Q.—'71 or '72? A.—It was early in the year—January, '71; January—possibly February.

Q.—Of '71? A.—Yes, Sir. I remember exactly what I said to him.

Judge Neilson—That he don't ask you.

Mr. Evarts—But in that conversation, or any other conversation with him, you did not say anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; never used any such language to anybody.

Mr. Evarts—I don't ask you the language.

Judge Neilson—Well, we have the fact, Sir, that is sufficient.

HE TOLD MR. SCHULTZ THAT HIS WIFE WAS AS PURE AS AN ANGEL.

Mr. Evarts—Did you, in that conversation with Mr. Schultz, which you have spoken of, or at any conversation at any time during the year 1871 or the year 1872, say to him, in answer to his inquiry whether Mr. Beecher had improper relations with your wife, that your wife was as pure as the driven snow; that she was as pure as an angel? A. (emphatically)—Yes, I did. [Sensation.]

Judge Neilson—Silence.

Mr. Evarts—You know Mr. Southwick? A.—Yes; about the same way as I know Mr. Schultz.

Q.—And he, as you have stated, was one of the contributors to the *Golden Age* fund? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember meeting him soon after the publication of the *Life of Woodhull*, on the ferry-boat, and his asking you if you were out of your mind, and your reply to him: "I know what you mean; you refer to my *Life of Woodhull*, which I glory in," or anything in substance or in effect of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember any conversation with him? A.—Oh, I have met Mr. Southwick many times on the ferry-boat.

Q.—You don't remember any, connected with this subject? A.—No.

Q.—Did you proceed to say on this occasion to Mr. Southwick, "I took an oath before Almighty God on my bended knee when I was pressed by H. C. Bowen, that the first poor creature who applied to me for assistance I would aid him or her, and that poor creature came in the person of Mrs. Woodhull, whom I know to be a natural lady, and as pure as an angel?" A.—I don't remember anything about it. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, please be quiet.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. SOUTHWICK.

Mr. Evarts—You don't recollect anything of that kind? A.—I have had a great deal of chaffing with Mr. Southwick on the ferry-boat, from time to time, about Mrs. Woodhull; it was a satirical talk, a sort of battledore-and-shuttlecock conversation; there was nothing in it; I remember one day he asked me how were the Woodhulls, and I asked him how were the Claflins, or something like that; I remember his chaffing about it in a satirical sort of way.

Q.—But you don't recollect saying this, do you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Either chaffing or not chaffing? A.—If I did, it was different to the way you have stated it.

Judge Neilson—Does this close the cross-examination, gentlemen?

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Then proceed, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I don't expect to be long, Sir. I will close to-morrow.

Judge Neilson—I think you had better close now. I think it is due to your opponents that you should close now, that they may know what their to-morrow's work is. I will remain as long as you wish.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor requires it, we will go on now.

Judge Neilson—I don't require it, I only earnestly wish it. Sir. You will not be long in the morning?

Mr. Evarts—I have stated to your Honor that the conducting of the four hours' cross-examination and our preparation in the interval is as much as I think I can do. I must ask your Honor to allow me to finish in the morning.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir; I have considered that.

The court then adjourned.

FALLS ON THE SIDEWALK.

Ellen Carroll, aged sixty, of No. 1,113 Second avenue, fell on the sidewalk at Sixty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, and fractured her wrist.

Catherine Collins, aged fifteen, of No. 437 East Thirteenth street, fell on the sidewalk at Twenty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, yesterday, and broke her arm.

John McKenna, aged forty-eight, fell on the sidewalk at Forty-first street and Eleventh avenue, and broke his left leg.

James Meyer, aged fifty-four, of No. 43 Beaver street, fell on Broadway, and broke his right leg.

THE STAMP DUTIES ON CHECKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me hope you will protest most vigorously against the repeal of the stamp duties on matches and bank checks. Instead of taking off stamp duties, put them on; they cost but little to collect. U. C.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 11.

SENATE.

THE PINCHBACK CASE.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Maryland, presented a minority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, signed by himself and Mr. Saulsbury, against the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and he on the table.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, which was passed.

SALMON FISHING IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back resolutions of the Legislature of Oregon, asking that the taking of salmon in the Columbia River in traps, nets, and seines, or other contrivances, be prohibited, with a report of Spencer F. Baird on the subject, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee.

REPORTS OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN MEXICO AND ON A COOLIE SHIP.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, introduced a bill setting forth that it had been reported in a responsible medical journal of the United States that a coolie ship from Calcutta had been infected with epidemic cholera during her voyage, and it had been announced in a newspaper of the State of Texas that a disease resembling cholera was raging in Mexico at no great distance from the frontier of the United States; therefore that the Secretary of War be directed to detail a medical officer of the Army, under direction of the Surgeon General, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports, and, if they shall be found to be based on facts, he shall, through the Surgeon General, give due and timely notice of the advance and spread of the disease; and should it threaten to reach the United States during the present year, it shall be the duty of said officer to complete the records of the epidemic and report the same to Congress. The bill proposes an appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A RAILROAD BILL REJECTED.

The business on the calendar from the Committee on Territories was taken up, and the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company, and for other purposes, was discussed, and rejected by yeas 15, nays 23.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, reported by the Joint Select Committee, of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is Chairman; the pending amendment being that of Mr. Morton, to have the Commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the Presidents.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, opposed the Morrill bill, and advocated the substitute submitted by him, which, he contended, preserved the principle of free institutions.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, opposed the substitute of Mr. Wright, because it provided for suffrage in the District. He declared it would be impossible to have good government here, where there was such a large floating population, by having the officers elected.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Morton, it was rejected—yeas 28 and nays 28—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Boutwell, Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Washburn, West, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Ingalls, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh—28.

Mr. EDMUNDS, Vermont, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost by a vote of 22 yeas to 35 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Clayton, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Robertson, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Washburn, Windom—35.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress from the District.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he was willing to accept the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent.]

The bill was discussed for some time longer, and will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business.

OPPOSITION TO THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY.

Petitions were presented by Messrs Scott of Pennsylvania, Sherman of Ohio, and Dennis of Maryland, against the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the law of 1870, relieving various foreign products of ten per cent. duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED CABLE FROM AMERICA TO ASIA.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, by request, introduced a bill to encourage and provide for telegraphic communication between America and Asia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS—THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one offered by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, providing that all seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, and all public documents sent by Senators and Representatives to their constituents shall be carried through the mails free of postage.

Mr. COBURN advocated his amendment, and stated that no greater calamity could befall the people than the withdrawal from them of free and reliable information in reference to the operations of the Government. The reports published in the newspapers were very well in their way, but they were garbled, partial, governed by political or personal bias, and were necessarily condensed. He was in favor of free documents, or none.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, offered as a substitute for Mr. Coburn's amendment one fixing the postage on public documents at two cents a volume, and on seeds at two cents a package. He advocated his proposition on the ground that there was no likelihood of having the franking privilege restored at this session. He believed that his amendment would be satisfactory to the Post Office Department as public documents and seeds would be transported without loss to the department at those rates. If they were to restore the franking privilege they would hear a howl coming up from every direction.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania—No howl has come up on the subject, except from the Post Office Department. No one in my district has complained of the franking privilege.

Mr. FORT—In my judgment, it is better to have the franking privilege repealed until the people themselves are satisfied that it ought to be restored.

Mr. NEGLEY—Your proposition is in part a restoration of the franking privilege.

Mr. FORT—No, Sir; because it proposes to pay to the Government all that it costs to transport the documents. The repeal of the franking privilege was really in the interest of the express companies.

Mr. NEGLEY—I admit that.

Mr. PARKER, of New-Hampshire—Are you in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege?

Mr. NEGLEY—At present I would not favor its restoration outright.

Mr. NEGLEY—We publish these documents free, and why not distribute them free?

Mr. FORT—There is great force in that argument. We might just as well be called upon to pay for the printing of these documents as to pay for their distribution. Last session I paid hundreds and hundreds of dollars for postage on documents and garden seeds.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, asked Mr. Fort what amount of agricultural reports would be printed if his amendment was adopted.

Mr. FORT said he could not tell, but he could say that if all the reports were printed that the people wanted his salary would not be sufficient to pay the postage on them.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, preferred Mr. Coburn's amendment, but in case of its failure he hoped that Mr. Fort's substitute would be adopted. It was a spectacle of moral cowardice for Congress to appropriate money for postage to every department of Government and fail to appropriate it for the postage of members of Congress in distributing public documents. There was no sense or propriety or logic in repealing the franking privilege. It was nothing but an act of bald cowardice. He admitted that he was one of the cowards who, under the lash of the factitious sentiment got up by the Postmaster General, and under the lash of the metropolitan newspapers, voted to repeal the franking privilege, and it was the only vote of his that he was ever ashamed of.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, opposed both of the pending propositions. He knew of no reason why, if their constituents wanted public documents, they should not pay for their printing as well as for their postage, as they did when they wanted school-books. This was only another phase of that persistent heresy which was growing in the country, that it was the duty of the Government to supply everything that anybody wanted. The House had recently been informed by the Congressional Printer that the printing of the agricultural report would cost $200,000, and one of the principal reasons for abolishing the franking privilege was that the cost of public printing would thus be diminished.

Mr. FORT—Why not abolish the Agricultural Department entirely?

Mr. WILLARD—I am quite ready to do that.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, opposed both amendments, and argued that one of the reasons given for the increase of the compensation of members was that they would have to pay their own postage. In future that understanding should be observed in good faith.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Mills, of Texas, and Beck, of Kentucky, both of whom took ground against the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Fort's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Coburn's amendment was adopted—97 to 75.

OFFICIAL AND NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment requiring official and newspaper Post Office stamps to be procured under a contract made with the lowest bidder, after due advertisement, and he made a statement in explanation of it, in which he stated his belief that a saving of $45,000 could be thus effected.

The amendment was rejected on a point of order.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. TYNER remarked that he would not now ask a vote on the bill in the House, but would yield the floor for the Tariff bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected, and suggested to Mr. Tyner to go on and finish the Appropriation bill, so as to have no excuse for an extra session.

The objection prevailed, and the voting on the bill was proceeded with.

REVENUE BILL—SPEECH OF MR. DAWES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair—on the Tariff bill, entitled "A bill further to protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the House in support of the bill. He reminded the House that exactly a year ago he had endeavored to show that there was no necessity for increased taxation, but now he would endeavor to show that there was a necessity for increased taxation. As he had sincerely believed at that time that the Government could get along without receiving to this source the welcome of measures for the purpose of making the receipts and expenses of the Government meet, so he was with the same sincerity now compelled to urge on the House that there was no other practical method of doing so than by resorting to taxation. His sincerity was not diminished by the reflection that in the course of events this was the last time he would address the House on any such subject. There had then been two grounds on which he had hoped to avoid the necessity of increased taxation. These were a confident hope that there would be a general revival of business, and that there would be a reduction of expenses. The estimate of the total receipts of the Government for that year was at that time $281,777,972, and it was expected that out of that amount some where about $9,000,000 would be applied to the sinking fund. The actual receipts for that year were $284,000,000; but there was a surplus of only $2,344,882 over and above the current expenses of the Government. Last December the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year to be such that there would be a surplus of $9,000,000 to be applied to the sinking fund; but in reality the actual receipts since that report was made were more widely different than they had been during any year for the last five years. The actual receipts had fallen far short of the estimates. From some causes not quite understood by those who made finance a study, the receipts from customs had begun to fall off, and had fallen off to the extent of $3,800,000, or about $100,000 a day. If that falling off continued during the year there would be a deficit of $35,000,000. He made a statement of the comparative receipts and expenses of the Government since 1870, as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1870	$411,000,000	$309,000,000
1871	383,000,000	311,000,000
1872	374,000,000	277,000,000
1873	333,000,000	290,000,000
1874	289,000,000	287,000,000

The receipts for the first seven months of last fiscal year were $168,000,000, and for the corresponding seven months of this year $165,000,000, being a falling off of $3,379,582.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, inquired whether the decrease had reached a bottom, or whether the receipts were still falling behind.

Mr. DAWES replied that up to the 20th of December the receipts came very near the estimates. From that day to the 1st of January they had fallen off very seriously. For three or four days after that they had recuperated, and had even gone a few hundred dollars beyond the estimates. Then they had begun to fall back again, so that there had been a falling off since the 20th of December of from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000, and yet the best statement that the Secretary of the Treasury could make was in regard to the receipts. The reduction of expenditures was the work of Congress; the reduction of the receipts was not the work of Congress, but the work of those influences on trade and business over which Congress did not assume to exercise control.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Dawes whether the falling off was in Customs revenue or internal revenue?

Mr. DAWES replied that the falling off in internal revenue was much less than in Customs. The last report showed that the receipts from internal revenue had gone beyond the estimates of the Treasury Department, so that whatever evidence of internal prosperity that fact supplied, the condition of the country was more gratifying than it would otherwise have been. He had proceeded to comment on the failure of the Treasury Department to comply with the law requiring one per cent. of the receipts from Customs to be applied to the sinking fund, so that, instead of $417,556,056 being applied to it, there had only been $141,000,012 paid into it.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, inquired whether the reduction of the public debt by the purchase of bonds was not an equitable compliance with the law?

Mr. DAWES replied that the law as to the sinking fund was explicit; that every year so much should be paid, but that even the construction of the law as suggested would not relieve the Government from its obligations to the sinking fund, because all the bonds purchased, including those charged to the sinking fund, amounted to only $323,353,800, against $417,556,056, which should have applied to the sinking fund.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Dawes whether he had official information to that effect.

Mr. DAWES replied that he had—that is, from official sources.

Mr. BECK intimated that, beside the amount mentioned by Mr. Dawes, there had been over four hundred millions of the public debt redeemed and cancelled in the shape of seven-thirty bonds and three per cent. certificates.

Mr. DAWES—I mean the reduction of the bonded debt, the entire reduction of which is $361,467,087.

Mr. NIBLACK agreed with Mr. Dawes that the purchase of bonds was no compliance with the law as to the sinking fund, and that that law had been persistently disregarded until this time, and he asked what explanation Mr. Dawes could give of that non-compliance with the law. He himself had been utterly astounded when he had come to look into it and to see how the faith of the Government had been indirectly violated in a matter which was regarded by foreigners as essential to public faith and honor.

Mr. DAWES stated that Secretary Boutwell had for every year during his administration set apart for the sinking fund every dollar which the law required. Secretary Richardson had failed to do so, but had applied the receipts of the Government to meet its current expenditures, and had called on Congress to furnish him with means to meet the demands for the sinking fund. He (Dawes) went on to say that whatever impaired that sinking fund by one dollar, impaired the faith of the nation at home and abroad, and the fact that the sinking fund lacked two-thirds of the amount which should have been paid into it had told on the credit of the nation and the value of its bonds in the markets of the world to an aggregate amount more than was sought to be raised under this bill. He did not see where the expenditures could be cut down substantially, and therefore the question before the House was, how could the Government raise $30,000,000 of increased revenue with the least deleterious effect? If Congress had not two or three years ago abolished the duty on tea and coffee there would be now no necessity for this measure.

Mr. COX—Why did not your committee report a measure to restore that tax?

Mr. DAWES—That would require another consideration. What would the Government get by restoring that tax? Since the last of December, when he was suggested in the Secretary's Message that that duty should be restored, the entire tea trade of the country had turned its attention to the importation of tea, and it is the uniform testimony of all having knowledge of the tariff that there is in this country to-day more than a year's stock of tea on hand. Therefore, to impose a tax of fifteen cents a pound on tea would be to put the money in the pockets of the importers without any corresponding advantage to the Government.

Mr. DAWES went on to give statistics as to the manufacture of whisky, and the stock on hand in distilleries and bonded warehouses, and to defend and advocate the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to the taxation of whisky. He estimated the increased revenue which the Government would derive from the bill as follows: Whisky, $16,840,000; tobacco, $4,600,000; sugar, $8,313,000; restoration of the ten per cent. on manufactured goods,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house: best references. Call at No. 455 West 19th st., first floor, front.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; experienced in all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, can make good bread, biscuit, and pastry; willing to assist in the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, 234 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, where she can have a kitchen-maid; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 157 West 51st st., top floor.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do house-work; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 24th st.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS laundress; would not object to assist in chamber-work; is a most beautiful laundress and of the best disposition. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 West 28th st., third door, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has the best of references, and is a splendid fine laundress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as thorough nurse; fully competent to take charge of a young child, or would wait on an invalid lady; has lived in gentlemen's family; first-class reference; will travel if required; no incumbrance. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; CANNOT speak English; can do family sewing, and would assist in chamber-work; is very willing and obliging. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY as wet nurse; can bring references from a doctor; is also a good seamstress. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 915 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE PROTESTANT NURSE for an infant; will do assist with grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; can take entire charge of a baby; best city references. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN as nurse by the day or week; first-class references. Call at No. 271 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDING ALL KINDS of family sewing by machine and hand, making children's and boys' clothes, wishes a few more engagements by the month, week or day, in families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address L. T., Box No. 290 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; would like to make a few more engagements by the day in private families; thoroughly understands making children's clothes and all kinds of fine white work. Call or address Operator, No. 343 West 52d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, able to take a man's place; capable to clean silver to perfection; is also competent to take care of parlors and dining-room; has excellent references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, washing by the day or in her own house; has good references. Inquire at No. 873 2d av., between 46th and 47th sts.

MALES.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES HAS THE LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTRY.

IT IS THE VERY BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN. FOR REFERence address Col. C. B. Stoughton, Room No. 26 No. 12 Wall st., or T. C. W., Box No. 208 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address for two days W. D., Box No. 1,241 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, unmarried; thoroughly competent; civil and willing; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Address R. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; three years' last City reference for honesty and capability; City or country. Address J., No. 108 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman; strictly sober; no objection to assist; six years' first-class reference. Address U. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman or groom; good City driver. Apply to or address for two days, C. B., No. 144 West 55th st., private stable.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, as farmer or foreman on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of reference. Call or address R., No. 876 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL MAN who thoroughly understands his business, grapes and greenhouses, and laying out of new grounds; a grape grower; married; thirty-one years of age; best of references as to character and ability. Address A. Rad, Saugatuck Room, until 1st March.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married; English; has had long experience in the various branches of the profession; first-class reference. Address Joseph Torwell, Newport, R. I.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY, PROTESTANT MAN AS porter, or would take charge of horses; is a very good driver; is willing to make himself useful; City reference. Call on or address J. W. Harrison, No. 267 West 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTANT,) with first-class City reference; understands the care of silver, and all the duties of an indoor-servant, in a private family. Address H. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A HOLLANDER, aged forty years, who can wait at table, tend door, clean silver and furniture, make beds, black boots, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING English; can furnish good references from his native country, as well as New-York; is very willing, quiet, and industrious; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN YOUNG MAN, SPEAKing French and good English; is a neat, willing, and accomplished man; well recommended; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man, as waiter in a boarding-house or private family. Address A. T., box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; excellent City references. Address Footman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-Union puddlers at Troy, N. Y. Apply to either of the undersigned. One works is now in operation, running twenty-two puddling furnaces night and day.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LEAD-GLAZIER TO ACT as foreman in a lead-glazing shop. Address A. B. C. & CO., Boston, Mass., with salary, terms, reference, &c.

WANTED—A COOK, SWEDISH OR GERMAN; also, a waitress and cook, washer, and ironer. Mme. JACQUIN, 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER THAT UNDERSTANDS the taking care of a greenhouse and grapery. Apply to W. J. SYMS, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO SELL an article that sells like flour. Call or address D. SHUTT, No. 315 Broome st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, with their own machines, on ticking skirts and suits. JENNINGS', No. 146 Allen st., first floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS. Apply at 18 West 38th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY March 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED., Feb. 17 ALGERIA...WED., March 3
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 CUBA.....WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $90, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The sub-sidi vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY....SATURDAY, March 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second, $75.....Third, $35
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 16.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Feb. 23.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
ILLINOIS, Capt. JONSTON.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
NEW QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin....Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. | France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M. | The Queen, March 6, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece.....Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HANSA, Capt P. KLUGKIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & Co., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
at low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 13.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
1/2% Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. ISBELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $130; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM B. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS.....Feb. 20.
ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accomodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LYLING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in a strange country. The Continental, Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf29F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER, }
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, }
s11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE,
Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf29F*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A very desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly located house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

A—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suites, or single rooms, to rent to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner, 230 East 23d st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty of closets; private table, if desired; references.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO HALL-ROOMS, for gentlemen, to rent with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS.—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 3:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Framingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CHECK TO STREET-CLEANING.

THE COLD WEATHER LEAVES ONLY THREE DUMPING-PLACES—THE REMOVAL OF ASHES SUSPENDED FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN SIX WARDS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon the following report was received from Inspector Thorne, Superintendent of Street-cleaning:

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING, Feb. 11, 1875.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

I most respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that we are at present laboring under the greatest difficulties in disposing of the ashes, &c., daily collected throughout the City for the following reasons: The weather being so cold all approaches to low lands that might afford us places for dumping are cut off, being entirely frozen and ice-bound. There are at present but three places where we can deposit the ashes, &c., and at those places the facilities are so limited that we can barely get scows enough ahead for one day's use. The cumbersome shape of our scows makes it very difficult to propel them through the ice at present in the North and East Rivers. As you may receive complaints from citizens that may seem unusual, I make the above explanation that you may be better informed of the general cause, which will be remedied as soon as the present cold weather moderates and the ice breaks up to some extent. Respectfully,

THOMAS W. THORNE, Inspector.

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING.

I most respectfully recommend that we stop removing the ashes from the following wards, viz.: Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards for the next twenty-four hours, as we have but five and a half scows this morning, and no prospect of having the number increased to-morrow (Friday) morning. The laborers will not work unloading to-day (Thursday) on account of the rain.

Respectfully, THOMAS W. THORNE, Inspector.

Commissioner Disbecker Chairman of the Committee on Street-cleaning, said that all the dumping-places at the disposal of the board were completely icebound, so that it was impossible for the steam-tugs to tow the loaded scows from the docks. The condition of the North and East Rivers was unprecedented in forty years, and the movements of scows were entirely suspended in consequence. The citizens would have to bear with the department for twenty-four hours, and not put out their ashes, &c., to-day, and that would give the department a chance, if the mild weather of yesterday continued, to get rid of the accumulation of ashes and garbage on hand.

The recommendation of Inspector Thorne was adopted, and Superintendent Walling was directed to notify the residents in the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards not to put out their ashes to-day, as they would not be removed.

THE CHANGING TEMPERATURE.

A GENEROUS RAIN-FALL—ICE STILL FLOODING THE RIVERS AND DELAYING THE SOUND STEAMERS.

Experience has taught the people of New-York to be prepared for the most abrupt description of thermometric changes, and so there is no particular reason to be astonished when one finds it freezing hard at one moment and a mild, genial thaw succeeding a few hours later. We are prepared for—or, perhaps, more correctly, used to—these processes; and as our range of temperature in a year extends over a hundred degrees or so, there is at least no absolute monotony of heat or cold. Now and then we have unusually extended periods of either one or the other, but the suddenness of the changes which occur are the most notable characteristics of our climate. On Tuesday we reached the coldest temperature of the season, getting as low as, and, indeed, lower than, zero, that standard of cheerless discomfort. The wind was keen and icy, and there seemed no prospect of change. The navigation of the rivers was very much obstructed, and the possibility of their being blocked altogether did not appear to be by any means remote. Wednesday, however, there came a higher temperature, the mercury ran up ten or twelve degrees, and the cold became less and less severe, until the thermometer registered 19°. Yesterday morning broke with a cloudy sky and a slight fall of snow, and by and by the snow changed to sleet, and the sleet in turn to rain. The rain-fall was at first but slight, but as the day advanced it reached the proportions of a storm. Meanwhile the temperature increased rapidly, and at 1 o'clock yesterday it stood at 42°. The wind increased also, and carried the rain before it, spreading general discomfort. As the rain-fall was soft and warm, the ice and snow began to melt speedily under its influence, and throughout the day streams of water of formidable proportions flowed through every thoroughfare, and made progress through the City very disagreeable for pedestrians. The high wind had the effect of putting out of gear the iron flag-staff on the Western Union building, and the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraphic between this City and Washington were much deranged, but as prompt measures were taken for their repair they were in good working order by evening. The prevalence of the high wind also occasioned some anxiety for the safety of vessels anchored in the lower bay. Some unusual experiences are recorded of the steamers navigating the Sound. The Traveller, of the New-Haven Company, had to force her way through the ice during almost the entire passage from New-Haven to New-York, and the Stonington's wheels have been badly damaged in her encounters with the immense blocks of ice. The City of London and the City of Hartford left this port yesterday, and it is probable that the ice will be so broken up by the present thaw that all the Sound steamers will be able to undertake their regular trips. The North River was badly blocked by ice yesterday, about the time of flood tide, and there was great delay on all the ferry lines. The ferry-boat Hoboken, of the Christopher Street Line, made an ineffectual attempt to get away from her slip on the Jersey side, and the Morristown, which started from the New-York side, took three hours and a half to get across the river. The East River was pretty clear yesterday evening, but, notwithstanding the thaw, there appears to be sufficient ice in both rivers to render navigation extremely difficult and tedious under certain tidal conditions.

WESTON MATCHED AT LAST.

Edward Payson Weston has at last consented to accept a challenge from a rival pedestrian, and has agreed to walk against J. R. Judd, at the Hippodrome, on the first of next month. The correspondence between the parties was begun on the 4th inst., and was opened by Judd, who cited all the objections ever made by Weston to walk against another man, answered them in regular order, and ended by formally challenging Weston to a six days' race on his own terms. The latest objection urged by Weston being that he had pledged himself to walk only against an English competitor, was met by Judd with the assertion that he was an Englishman, and made the challenge as such. Weston replied, that, having committed himself to Mr. T. J. Engelhardt of *The Turf, Field, and Farm*, whom he had authorized to match him against an English competitor, he would agree to walk Judd a six days' race, at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon. Mr. Barnum has offered the use of the Hippodrome for the contest and a purse of $5,000 to the winner, and also offers an additional purse of $2,500 to see the feat of walking 115 miles during the first twenty-four hours, and 500 miles in six consecutive days repeated here. The match will come off at the Hippodrome, the contestants starting in the first five minutes of Monday, March 1, and ending at midnight of Saturday, March 6.

PRESIDENT JEWETT'S REPORT ON ERIE BUSINESS.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Erie Railway Directors yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was the reading of a statement by President Jewett. He said that the months of October, November, and December were very trying months for the company, on account of dull traffic and low rates and the irregularity of eastern-bound business. The month of January was also a very trying one on the road except the last week, when things began to improve, and up to the present time in February the favorable indications continue. He hoped for better results at the end of the present quarter of the company's fiscal year. To ascertain the result of the first quarter ending Dec. 31, he took the annual interest payable by the company, and where it was payable in gold he reduced it to currency. He then took the rentals, and where they were payable in coin by the same process reduced them to currency. He added the entire taxes of the year to these items and apportioned the aggregate equally between the four quarters of the fiscal year. To the proportion chargeable to the quarter ending Dec. 31 he added all the expenses of the company, thus showing the amount with which that quarter was properly chargeable. He said that the earnings of the company for the same quarter were more than equal to that amount, which he considered a very favorable exhibit.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW BOND.

Chamberlain Tappan yesterday withdrew the bond for $2,000,000 which he filed with the Controller on Saturday, and presented a new one for the same amount. The following are names on the new bond, with the amounts for which each is to justify: Griffith Rowe, $400,000; William L. Andrews, $200,000; Siegmund T. Meyer, $200,000; Effingham H. Nichols, $200,000; Solomon Mehrbach, $200,000; William R. Garrison, $200,000; William Lalor, $200,000; Lewis J. Phillips, $400,000. These sureties have not yet been approved by the Controller.

It was reported yesterday that a Judge of the Supreme Court had approved of a bond of $1,000,000 from the Chamberlain as County Treasurer, but it seems to have had no foundation, as chapter 502 of the laws of 1874 provides that any person appointed to the office of County Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office shall give a bond to the people of the State of New-York, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the State Controller, in such penalty as the Controller shall direct.

THE HACKMEN CURBED.

A POLICE ORDER TO SUPPRESS EXTORTION—THE REGULAR RULES ENFORCED AT THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The Police Commissioners are at present making an effort to put a stop to the extortions practiced by the drivers of hacks and carriages for hire, and which have been a crying evil in this City for years past. With this object in view, the Commissioners have obtained a large number of printed cards containing the rates of fare which hackmen are allowed to charge according to the ordinance approved by the Mayor in October, 1874, and these have been distributed to the Police force, so as to render every member of the department familiar with the legal rates, which are as follows:

For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, $1 an hour.

In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price is only to be charged, and for children under two years of age no charge is to be made.

Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of seventy-five cents an hour.

Superintendent Walling yesterday issued orders to Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to enforce these rates of fare at the Liederkranz ball at the Academy of Music last night. Heretofore it has been the custom for parties leaving the Academy of Music on ball nights to take the first coach in line, and to pay $1 for each passenger, no matter what the distance might be. This system was inaugurated by Inspector Thorne when he was Captain in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and was rendered necessary by the refusal of livery stable-keepers, and owners of first-class hackney coaches who were employed to take parties to a ball, to return for those parties at 2, 3, or 4 o'clock in the morning. It is proposed to continue the system of taking the first coach in line, but the drivers were not allowed to receive more than the legal fare. Capt. Gunner was also ordered not to permit any coach in line the driver of which did not comply with the following clause in the ordinance:

Every driver of any coach, carriage, or cab, shall present to every passenger employing him a card, on which shall be legibly printed the number of his license, and also the name and stable of the owner, and the number of the coach, carriage, or cab driven by him, together with the place of the Mayor's Office.

In case of disagreement in relation to the distance or price, the Mayor's First Marshal decides the matter, and there is no appeal from his decision. In case of overcharge or extortion by the driver of any licensed hack, the passengers so overcharged are requested to report the same at the Mayor's office, when, if the complaint is substantiated the hackman's license will be revoked, and no license will be again issued to him.

ANOTHER CASE OF DISTRESS.

The editor of the *Arcadian* acknowledges this week the following contributions in aid of the Anglo-Indian officer and his family, for whom an appeal was recently made in these columns:

W. E. Gillilan, $100; W. S. Hoyt, $25; I. C. Parsons, $5; S. K., $5; Friend of the Afflicted, $2; Widow, $1; Mrs. F. and Mrs. D., $5; S. B., $5; K. H., $10; Emily, $5; L., $2; J. P., $5; E. N. H., $10; A Friend, $5; W., $2; John, $2; Sympathizer, $2; S. E. W., $1; Collection by Mr. E. Alliger, $11; No. 39, $5; Louie, $10; also several amounts from anonymous contributors and some acknowledged by the St. George's Society in THE TIMES.

The editor of the *Arcadian* also makes the following statement:

"We desire to call attention to a case of suffering and distress which has been brought under our no ice. An ex-Major in the Anglo-Indian army, who also went through the Crimean war, came to this country about eighteen months ago, bringing with him a wife and one infant. He was furnished with some little money, but owing to the illness of the child and the father's failure to obtain employment, this was soon exhausted. Although he has sought work with untiring energy, he has never been successful in securing a situation, but has obtained a precarious livelihood by canvassing for orders on books and other articles. In June last a second child was born, and soon after the wife's health gave way under the pressure of their accumulated misfortunes. She grew gradually worse until about six weeks since, when she became quite insane. The husband was then unable to earn any money, as he could not leave her alone and had no means to pay for a nurse. It was proposed to send the wife to an asylum, but two of our first doctors, who generously gave her their attendance, said that if she were removed to a pauper asylum she would never recover.

With a portion of the sum thus raised [acknowledged above] a nurse has been secured for the wife, who, with the children, has been placed in a comfortable apartment. She has already begun to improve, and we have been enabled to find a situation for the husband. As the sum collected is not sufficient to accomplish permanent good, we solicit further aid. We vouch for the truth of the facts above set forth, and the St. George's Society, which has made full investigation, also confirms them. Any contribution sent to us will be duly acknowledged and handed over to the St. George's Society, which has consented to act as almoner."

THE FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE C. COLLINS.

The funeral of Mr. George C. Collins, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning at his residence, No. 33 West Twenty-fifth street, will take place from St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Collins was born in Northampton, Mass., and was a well-known merchant of this City, which he had made his home since 1841. At that time he established himself in the wholesale grocery business in Front street, in which he continued until 1861, when he retired with an ample fortune. In 1862 he returned to the street, and continued to lead an active business life to the day of his death. He was a member of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, a member of the Cheap Transportation Society, a Director of the Chatham Bank and of other public institutions. In business circles he was well known and highly respected, and his death will be regretted by a large number of private friends and acquaintances, by whom he was much admired and esteemed. The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions of regret in regard to his death, and eulogistic speeches were made by Messrs. Booth, Sherman, and Hill. The New-York Cheap Transportation Association passed similar resolutions. Mr. Collins leaves a widow and three children—two sons and a daughter.

THE FIRE HYDRANTS.

Commissioner Van Nort stated yesterday that he had not received any communication from the Fire Commissioners in regard to the condition of the hydrants being frozen or out of order, and that he was not aware that any more than the present number were needed. He did not think, also, that it was often the case that it took an hour to thaw them out. Chief Engineer Tracey, of the Croton Aqueduct said that no complaints of frozen hydrants had been made at his office. Several gangs of men are employed by the department whose sole duty it is to examine the hydrants and keep them in order. He had never seen a hydrant so badly frozen that it could not be thawed out by steam in five minutes, and he believed that most of them could be thawed out in three.

SMALL ROBBERIES.

On Wednesday night the printing establishment of Charles Day & Co., No. 11 Frankfort street, was entered by burglars, and $50 worth of type was carried off.

The liquor store of Patrick Oakley, No. 113 Mott street, was broken into on Wednesday night, and cigars and liquors to the value of $48 were stolen.

The cellar door of Louis Grole's grocery, No. 251 Clinton street, was forced open early yesterday morning, and butter to the value of $25 was carried off.

The tailor store of Joseph & Phillip Brick, at the corner of Walker and Elm streets, was visited by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of $100 worth of cloth. There were no arrests made in either of the above cases.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN.

The Trustees of the National Trust Company, the Directors of the Excelsior Savings Bank, the Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the Directors of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, and the manufacturers and dealers in straw goods held meetings yesterday and passed resolutions expressive of their esteem for their late associate and officer, Mr. Benjamin F. Beekman, their high appreciation of his character as a business man and citizen, and voted to attend his funeral in a body.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

United States Assistant District Attorney Post made affidavit on Monday that he had received information from Messrs. Lucien Hawley, M. D. Stevens, and James Freeland, that Rockwell Tyler, of Cochecton, formerly Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh District of this State, had received internal revenue taxes amounting to $204 09, for which he had not accounted to the Government; and that there was good ground to believe that he had embezzled this and other sums of money received by him in his official capacity. Commissioner Shields issued a warrant on Tuesday for Tyler's arrest, and on Wednesday he was brought to this City by Deputy Marshal Harris, and was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, who committed him to jail to answer in default of $1,500.

A SALOON HOMICIDE.

A DRUNKEN MAN THRUST OUT OF DOORS—HE STRIKES THE CURB-STONE, AND DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS.

Shortly after noon yesterday, Joseph Maseria, a Bohemian cigar-maker, thirty-five years of age, who resided at No. 32 Ridge street, entered the liquor store of John Leffler, No. 77 Ridge street. He had been on a drinking bout for several days, and was at the time he entered the bar-room grossly intoxicated. He staggered up to the bar, and, holding on to the counter, demanded drink. Daniel Lowenthal, the bar-keeper, who was behind the counter, refused to furnish the liquor demanded by Maseria, but instead handed him a glass of water. After drinking the water Maseria became angry and quarrelsome, and as he was creating a disturbance Lowenthal ordered him to leave. The drunken man refused to go, and the bar-keeper attempted to eject him. A struggle occurred and blows were exchanged. Lowenthal struck the drunken man twice in the face, and then thrust him out into the street, Maseria fell at full length on the sidewalk, striking his forehead against the curb-stone. Lowenthal then returned into the saloon and paid no further attention to his late antagonist, who was lying on the sidewalk exposed to the pelting rain. John Weisenmer, of No. 84 Ridge street, who witnessed the occurrence, went to the prostrate man and attempted to raise him. While so engaged a Policeman of the Thirteenth Precinct came along, and with his assistance Maseria was raised from the sidewalk. His forehead and cheek were cut, and he was bleeding from the wounds. He was speechless and apparently unconscious, and within a few minutes after being raised from the sidewalk he expired. The Policeman at once summoned assistance, and carried the dead body of Maseria into the saloon from which he had been so recently ejected. Lowenthal, who was horrified at the result of his conduct, was arrested and taken to the Delancey Street Police Station, where he was locked up. He denied that he had used any violence toward the deceased, but said that Maseria in going voluntarily out of the saloon had fallen on the icy sidewalk and received the injuries which resulted in his death. The body of the deceased was removed to his late residence. Coroner Woltman, who was notified of the occurrence, proceeded to the house and there impaneled a jury, who viewed the body. The inquest was postponed until next week, and in the meantime Deputy Coroner Cushman will make a post-mortem examination of the remains to ascertain the cause of death, which is supposed to have resulted from concussion of the brain. Lowenthal was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result of the inquest.

SUSPECTED ARSON.

A POLISH JEW CHARGED WITH FIRING HIS STORE IN THIRD AVENUE—THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Abraham H. Keinski, whose hat store at No. 482 Third avenue was fired in a mysterious manner on Tuesday night, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on suspicion of being the incendiary.

The case against Keinski, as testified to before the Fire Marshal, is as follows: Johanna Von Richenberg, a servant in Keinski's employ, swears that Mrs. Keinski, contrary to her usual custom, herself put the children to bed at an early hour on the evening of the fire, and left the house after instructing her not to tell any one of her absence. Shortly after 9 o'clock Keinski entered the apartment and deposited the keys of the store on the mantel. He commonly closed his store about 11 o'clock. She first smelled smoke, and soon afterward saw it bursting through the floor from the store beneath. When Johanna called her master's attention to this he said nothing, and cautioned her to keep quiet. They then dressed the children and removed them to a place of safety.

W. W. Smith, of No. 211 East Fifty-eighth street, testified that he was in the neighborhood when the alarm of fire was sounded, and hastened to the spot. He found Keinski standing unconcernedly on the sidewalk in front of the store, watching the efforts of the crowd to force the door. When asked for the keys Keinski said he cared nothing for the fire, but was greatly interested in the fate of one of his poor children.

Mrs. Smith, the wife of the witness, testified that she collected the rent from Keinski for the owner. He has lately complained that he was paying too much, and threatened last Sunday that if it were not reduced he would leave on Monday. His lease expires on May 1. So far as she could judge from appearances, the store did not contain as much stock as formerly. Two other families resided in the same building.

Detective Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct, testified that when he reached Keinski's premises he inquired for the accused, but could not find him. A person who represented himself as Keinski's brother-in-law, told him that he [Keinski] had been seized by a fit, and had been carried away. This person then said that Mrs. Keinski had left her watch and jewelry in her room, and they both attempted to enter, but the smoke drove them back. Mrs. Keinski afterward told the officer that she owned neither watches nor jewelry. Officer Smith afterward found Keinski in a cigar store on the next block, perfectly cool, and apparently not greatly astonished at his arrest.

Keinski was sworn next. He said that when he left the store on the night of the fire he extinguished all the lights excepting one gas-burner in the back room, where the flames originated. Beyond this he has no knowledge of the origin of the fire. When he last took an inventory of stock it amounted to about $4,000, but at the time of the fire the goods in the store were valued at between $6,000 and $7,000. What insurances there were upon the stock he could not state, as his partner and brother-in-law, Tobias Badt, had charge of those matters. His furniture was insured for $1,000. They keep another store at No. 491 Eighth avenue. Keinski is a Polish Jew, and the court-room was yesterday filled with his friends. Judge Murray announced that he should hold him in $5,000 bail, which was soon furnished and the prisoner released.

A SOCIETY OF THIEVES.

For some months past the residents of Yorkville have been annoyed by a gang of young thieves banded together under the title of the "Mohawk Club," having a club room in East Seventy-ninth street for the alleged purpose of committing depredations upon the people living in the vicinity. A number of burglaries, it is reported, were traced to the members of the Mohawk Club, and Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, has been on their track. Yesterday afternoon Detective Hughes, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested John McCord, the President, Bernard Gorman, the Vice President of the club, and William Courey, John Gurney, and John McKnight, members, on a warrant issued by Justice Morgan on complaint of Cornelius O'Brien, a grocer, of No. 1,385 Third avenue, who alleges that on the night of the 31st ult., the young Mohawkers broke into his store and stole $70 worth of goods. James McKnight, the father of John McKnight, was also arrested, a bag of coffee alleged to have been stolen from O'Brien's store having been found at his residence, No. 243 East Seventy-fourth street. The prisoners were all locked up at the Eighty-seventh Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court to-day for examination.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK AND AVENUE.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect, submitted a report upon the construction of the Riverside Park and avenue to the Board of the Department of Public Parks on Jan. 15. In this report, which has just been printed by order of the board, Mr. Olmsted proposes a plan for a combination of the avenue with the park. By this means it is his opinion that the cost will be reduced, and the carriage-way would command better views, be better shaded, breezier, and cooler, and would have better grades. The accommodation for people on foot would be ampler, would have better views, and be better shaded, and be more cheaply and efficiently policed. And, in short, the cost of the property under the new plan would be less than under the old, while its value to the City would be immeasurably greater.

THE STREET RAILWAY SUITS.

Messrs. De Forest and Weeks, counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit which is to be called in the Court of Common Pleas to-day, state that the effort to stay the City railway companies from throwing snow, ice, and filth from the tracks to the gutters and sidewalks is made in the form of a suit by private individuals against the companies, because it is believed that the annoyance can be stopped sooner in this way than by action by the Attorney General. The other parties interested in the movement have determined to press the Johnston case to-day, and then follow it with others, until all the railway companies shall have been enjoined from their present course.

THE DUTY ON SILK.

Mr. Frederick A. Allen, Secretary of the Silk Association of America, in a circular issued to the silk trade, congratulates them on the passage of the "Little Tariff bill," which imposes a duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem on all goods containing more than seventy-five per cent. in value of silk. This, he says, will do away with the difficulties of interpretation which have of late existed between the importing merchants and officers of the Customs, and will secure to the Government the rate of duty originally intended by Congress on goods substantially silk.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Apportionment will meet on Saturday at noon.

The members of the Book Committee of the M. E. Church met again yesterday, at No. 805 Broadway, with closed doors.

Rev. Arthur Brooks, of St. James' Church, Chicago, has accepted a call to the Church of the Incarnation, in this City, at a salary of $10,000.

The New-York Universal Peace Union will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7:30. An address will be made by Mr. Henry S. Car.

Charles Gotham, Alexander Miller, Christopher Bischoff, Arthur Ryan, and Daniel Junk, all employes of the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West Thirteenth street, claim to have been the first persons to cross the Hudson on the ice on the 10th inst.

A meeting to advance the movement in favor of rapid transit will be held at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 1st inst.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, W. Horace Wood, who kept a workshop at No. 139 Fulton street, was found guilty of printing and selling obscene pictures, and sentenced to two years in State Prison and a fine of $200. Joseph Hall, Wood's brother-in-law, pleaded guilty to a similar offense a few days since, and was sent to State Prison.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange to-day Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, President of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, offered a resolution relative to the absolute necessity of a speedy accomplishment of rapid transit between the extremes of this City, which was unanimously adopted, and a book of subscription to the deferred capital fund was ordered to be opened.

A four-handed game of billiards will be played at Tammany Hall, on the 18th inst., in aid of the fund of the New-York Homœopathic Hospital. The game will be 500 points up, at French caroms, on a 5 by 10 Griffith table fitted with Delaney's wire cushions, between Joseph and Cyrille Dion, and Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. Gold badges will be given to the winners of the match.

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the various charitable institutions affected by the action of the Controller in refusing payment of the per capita allowance on the appropriation to which they may be legally entitled, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Devlin, Miller & Trull, Nos. 113 and 115 Broadway, at 3 P. M. to-day, to take such action as may be deemed necessary in the premises. Hon. Erastus Brooks will preside.

At a meeting of the Committee on the Classification and Grading of Butter, held at the Butter and Cheese Exchange yesterday, it was resolved that the rule authorizing sales for future delivery be repealed, and that the bids, offers, and transactions under the call be reported under the supervision of the Committee on Quotations, and that rule No. 5 be amended by reducing the penalty to one per cent.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on the 19th of March next. Dr. Dewey, a former minister of the church, will preach the sermon, and Mr. William Cullen Bryant will contribute an original hymn. A historical address will be made by Rev. Dr. Alger, and speeches will be made by other well-known gentlemen.

Mr. Charles A. Jackson, of No. 38 Pine street, the assignee of the estate of Mr. Henry Nichols, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that as yet he had no statement of the assets, and that he hardly thought there ever would be any for the press. He said that a morning paper had recently made him say that he believed that he would be able to make such arrangements as would result in the payment of all the creditors in full. That, he said, never would be done and never could be done.

The annual meeting of the United States Military Post Library Association was held last evening at the Bible House, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall in the chair, and John B. Ketchum Secretary. The annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. William P. Palmer, was read, showing the receipts to have been $18,998 65, and the expenditures $18,805 44, leaving a balance of $193 21. The Secretary read a very interesting report of the distribution and labor during the past year.

Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co. deny the assertion of a Chicago telegram that their relations to the broken Cook County National Bank are in a very complicated condition. They had not known that a Receiver had been appointed. The United States Bank Examiner has been in their office for some days, and they have afforded him every facility for looking into their supposed relations to the Cook County Bank. The only complication that exists is that the bank owes them some money.

On Dec. 16, 1873, a man calling himself "Mr. Kane," hired a horse and wagon, worth $700, of Charles H. Simmons, proprietor of a livery stable at Nos. 78 and 80 Bank street, to "drive through Central Park." The horse and wagon were recently found in Philadelphia, and a man named James Lester, of No. 68 Prospect street, was arrested and identified by Robert T. Powell, an employe in the livery stable, as the man who hired the horse and wagon. Lester was held to answer yesterday at the Tombs Police Court by Justice Kilbreth, in default of $1,500 bail.

William S. Arnold, clerk in the Bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, died of dropsy at his residence, No. 266 West Fortieth street, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Arnold was connected with the Quartermaster General's Department during the war, and had been in the Bankruptcy branch ever since the Bankruptcy act went into operation. He was of an exceedingly genial disposition, and had a very wide circle of friends, who will greatly deplore his loss.

An amateur social and instrumental concert, under the management of Mrs. David Dudley Field, Mrs. J. Marion Sims, Mrs. Alexander F. Stirling, Mrs. John D. Townsend, and several other well-known ladies, will be given at De Garmo Hall, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Friday evening, the 19th inst., in aid of St. John's Guild. Some of our best amateurs have volunteered their services, and Prof. Dachauer has kindly offered to take the direction. Tickets, $2 each. Can be procured upon application to Mrs. John D. Townsend, No. 353 West Thirty-fourth street, and to Mrs. D. D. Field, Gramercy Park Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

John Reilly, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, had his left hand and ears terribly frozen at the fire on Kosciusko street, on Wednesday night.

Property Clerk Charles C. Kraushaar reports that during the month of January the Police recovered $13,563 02 of property, of which $13,519 92 was returned to the owners.

Mrs. Louisa Hollman recovered $5,000 yesterday in a suit for slander brought by her in the City Court against William Pigott. Mrs. Hollman charged that the defendant had wrongfully accused her of stealing $80 from him.

Mr. George May Powell, of the Oriental Topographical Corps, will repeat a series of geographical papers recently prepared and read by him before the American Institute, at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock street, near Franklin avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Abraham Gibson, formerly a member of the notorious "Battle row gang," was held for examination yesterday, by Justice Eames, on a charge of breaking into the store of Adolph Karutz, at No. 50 Bushwick avenue, and, in company with two others, stealing therefrom $300 worth of tobacco.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the tenement-house fire which occurred at Hoyt and Pacific streets, on Jan. 15, brought in a verdict yesterday censuring the owners of the house for a violation of the law, in not providing the building with a fire-escape, and recommending the authorities to establish fire-alarm signals at convenient places throughout the city.

Some time ago Silas B. Dutcher, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, brought suit against the Marine National Bank of New-York, and others, in the United States Circuit Court to enforce that provision of the Constitution which declares that bank stockholders shall be individually liable to the amount of the stock. The defendants demurred, and Judge Woodruff has just delivered an opinion sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the complaint.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of Dr. Remond, at Pompton Plains, was destroyed by fire Thursday, entailing a loss of $3,000.

The Treasurer of Jersey City reported to the Board of Finance yesterday afternoon that the balance in bank to the credit of the city amounts to $176,492 69. The Controller reported the receipts of last week at $19,370 44.

Mrs. Smith, an employe in the Ivanhoe Paper Mill, at Paterson, had her arm cut off yesterday by being caught in a cutting-machine, and sustained injuries of a very serious character. A month or two ago Mrs. Smith's little son was drowned in the raceway near the paper mill.

On Thursday night Erie Railway Detectives O'Brien and Brown captured a burglar in the act of breaking into the depot at Hohokus. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Hughes, is another of the gang which has been committing a number of depredations along the line of the road, and it is said that his arrest effectually breaks up the gang. He was lodged in the jail at Hackensack.

Samuel Whittaker, William Reilly, and Patrick Reardon were placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson County Court, for highway robbery. The prisoners are accused of having enticed Florence E. Gillespie into a saloon in Jersey City, and there Whittaker and Reilly held him while Reardon searched his pockets and robbed him of $4, all the money he had in his possession. The jury found the prisoners guilty.

Dr. Christopher Eyrich fell on the ice in Newark yesterday and fractured his hip. As the Doctor is of a very advanced age, his injuries are considered serious.

On Thursday an injunction was placed on the Grant Locomotive Company of Paterson, enjoining them from removing or disposing of any of their property, real or personal. The injunction was granted at the instance of the company's creditors, and they intend making application for the appointment of a Receiver. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $800,000, which is equal to the full value of the entire property in a prosperous season, but it is doubtful if that amount would be realized by a sale.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Armstrong, of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, discerned the door of Matthew Doyle's saloon, at the corner of Second street, open, and on entering found Dennis Downey, the bar-keeper, lying behind the counter perfectly stupefied with liquor. The two money drawers had been broken open and robbed of all their contents. The officer arrested Downey on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery, and he was held for examination. The probability is that the prisoner was plied with liquor by some unknown parties until he became insensible, and then they robbed the store.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—R. S. Holt, E. C. Masten, Mr. and Mrs. William Muller, Miss L. C. Targerman, Mrs. C. C. Howes and two children, P. H. Phillipson, Miss Stephens, James Hornley, W. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Remiller and two children, J. Beesan, Mrs. Lak and four children, Richard Kuntz, Miss Mary Luckert, W. N. Henderson, M. T. Schwoizer, Capt. Chapman and wife, Joseph Bell, Mrs. Poore, Emily Treharne, J. C. Upran, G. N. Hyde, H. Wood, H. P. Maloy, Mrs. George Ritter and nurse, Julius Gerke, B. L. Johnson, F. Waterman, Charles Jackson. From Aspinwall—Raymon Arroga, George Hayden and two children, Dr. Springer, wife, and two children, William Wentworth, George S. Lister, Lucius Crooker, M. Robertson, Mrs. Martin, J. R. Cashier, P. Peters, P. V. Morton, George O. Haskins, Mrs Belenger and infant, Louis Sanders, P. Hevener, F. Armero, E. Nefenecher.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Miss Emily Kirkham, James E. Locke, J. L. Bramard, F. W. J. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jaffray, Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, Mr. Harrington, M. A. S. C. Frost, Miss C. Smith, Miss Louisa Beet, Mrs. R. Tucker, Oliva Tucker, J. A. Frazer, A. Freye, J. F. Moyter, P. Fitz Maurice.

In steam-ship India, from Cadiz.—Fernando Sienella, Juan R. Morales.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:58 | Sun sets.....5:31 | Moon sets..12:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:48 | Gov.Island.12:37 | Hell Gate...1:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ship Lillie Soullard, (Br.,) Gouday, Liverpool, W. D. Morgan.

Barks Lochee, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Henry & Parker; Luigi S., (Aust.,) Autonocich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovisch & Co.; Modesta, (Br.,) Rowland, Rio Janeiro, Pendergrast & Co.

Schrs. Samuel McManemy, Walls, Neuvitas, (Cuba,) Evans, Ball & Co.; J. H. French, Harksen, Key West.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canima, Leddicat, Bermuda 5 ds., with mdse. and 19 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. From the 7th to the 8th inst. had strong N. W. gales.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Genoa Dec. 3, Leghorn Jan. 1, Marseilles 13th, Valencia 19th, Cartagena 20th, Gibraltar 22d, and Cadiz 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Achilles, Artis, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 9.—Arr. Bark Sandy Hook, Halifax. Sld. 9th—Schr. W. A. Gibson, Baltimore.

Arr. 8th.—Brigs Joseph Clark, Havana; Otter, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; schrs. Bessie Black, (Br.,) Brunswick, Ga.; Chas. W. Holt, Matanzas; E. M. Sawyer, Pascagoula.

Sld. 8th, brig Clytie, north of Hatteras; schr. Donna Anna, do.

CAIBARIEN, Feb. 6.—Arr. brig Florence May, St. Thomas.

Cld. 6th, schr. Lewis S. Davis, New-York.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—Arr. at 11 A. M. steamer Alexandria, from Mediterranean ports, (before reported at Cape Canso, short of coal;) schr. Newport Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Arr. steamer Wilmington, Baltimore, for New-Orleans.

Sld. 9th—Brigs Lena Thurlow, Matanzas; Ernestine Knight, north of Hatteras; Nellie Clifford, do., via Matanzas; schr. Clara Smith, Matanzas.

Sld. 10th—Steamer Wm. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; brig Fanny Smith, north of Hatteras; schrs. Moses Patten, Sagua; Hannah McLoon, (did not sail 9th as reported.)

MATANZAS, Feb. 9—Sld. brig Sarah Gilmore, Philadelphia; Olga, (Aus.,) north of Hatteras; schr. Helen A. Bowen, Cardenas; Alice S., Charleston; Maud C., (Br.,) Baltimore.

SAGUA, Feb. 7.—Arr. brig Annie and Lilly, from Valencia; schr. Etta M. Barter, New-York; 8th, brig Mary Bartlett, Matanzas; schrs. E. S. Newman, Havana, and Agnes J. Grace, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sld. for the United States, American Eagle, Hester A. Blanchard, Minnehaha, Tanerlane, J. L. Wickwire, Lije Houghton, Cadet, and Edith.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Bjornstrae.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Sandusky, Andrew Lovitt, Vbrika, (probably the Ulrika,) Nightingale, and Bidderkirk.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The steam-ship Minnesota sld. hence at 3 P. M. for Philadelphia.

The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Webster, from Boston Jan. 31, for Liverpool, was off Roche's Point at 7 A. M. yesterday.

KNICKERBOCKER Life Insurance Comp'y,

No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN A. NICHOLS, President.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

JAN. 1, 1875.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1874		$6,904,436 09
INCOME, 1874.		
From premiums	$1,971,358 01	
From interests, rents, &c.	398,673 91—	2,370,031 92
Total		$9,274,468 01
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For death claims	$743,664 99	
For matured endowments, dividends, and surrendered policies	1,702,473 62	
TOTAL PAID POLICY-HOLDERS	$2,446,138 61	
For interest on capital stock	7,101 73	
For commissions, taxes, legal and medical fees	127,875 66	
For rent, furniture, and reinsurance	17,017 57	
For stationery, advertising, and office expenses	59,692 34	
For salaries	48,294 82—	2,706,120 75
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875		$6,568,347 26
AS FOLLOWS:		
Real estate, including company's building, (cost)	$459,607 11	
United States and State stocks and bonds, (cost)	472,853 79	
Loans on collaterals	67,505 00	
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $2,302,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	2,441,742 27	
Cash on hand	13,747 58	
Cash in banks and trust companies, (at interest)	85,851 21	
Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,187,348 59)	3,001,427 83	
Furniture and all other assets	25,612 52—	6,568,347 26
ADD:		
Accrued interest and rents	$247,277 17	
Unpaid and deferred premiums, deducting cost of collection	368,368 78	
Commuted commissions, and due from agents	376,818 49	
Profit on investments	79,418 92	1,071,883 36
GROSS ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1875		$7,640,230 62
LIABILITIES:		
Reserve on all outstanding policies, Dec. 31, 1874	$5,989,487 76	
Losses reported, not yet due	142,700 00	
Capital stock	100,000 00	6,232,187 76
SURPLUS		$1,408,042 86

Ratio of Expense (including Taxes) to Total Income, 10.97.

Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.

	1873.	1874.	Decrease.
Premium note assets	$3,444,105 58	$3,001,427 83	$442,677 75
Expenses	361,544 06	259,982 14	101,561 92

From the surplus, as above, of $1,408,042 86 a return premium (dividend) will be apportioned to each policy, IN PROPORTION TO ITS CONTRIBUTION TO SUCH SURPLUS, which return premium will be available on settlement of the ANNUAL premium falling due in 1875. The return premium (dividend) for 1875 will, on most policies, be larger than that of 1874.

The company invite attention to the large increase in the surplus, nearly $250,000; the decrease in premium note assets, nearly $500,000, and the decrease in the expenses, over $100,000, during the year 1874.

The conservative and prudent management of the Company, as shown by the figures given above, are deemed a sufficient guarantee that the best interests of policy-holders are honestly protected and faithfully promoted.

The KNICKERBOCKER continues to offer liberal contracts of insurance at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and to earnestly commend the "SAVINGS BANK PLAN" as the most satisfactory to the policy-holder. Policies on this plan bear on their face a definite cash surrender value and are thereby rendered as negotiable as a United States Bond.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, *Secretary.*
CHAS. M. HIBBARD, *Actuary.*
E. W. DERBY, M. D., *Consulting Physician.*
JOHN F. COLLINS, *Manager of Agencies.*
HENRY W. JOHNSON, *Counsel.*
JOHN F. NICHOLS, *Cashier.*

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1874.

Net Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1874		$21,644,837 16
INCOME.		
Premiums	$8,227,299 40	
Interest and rents	1,423,437 74—	9,650,737 14
Total		$31,295,574 30
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by deaths and matured endowments	$1,948,363 36	
Dividends, surrender values and annuities	2,868,039 84	
Dividend on capital	7,797 00	
Taxes	99,151 63	
Commissions	396,368 71	
Expenses and reinsurance	830,411 30—	6,150,130 83
Total		$25,145,443 47
Purchase, at a discount from their value, of commissions accruing hereafter		454,930 80
Net Cash Assets, Dec. 31, 1874		$24,690,512 67
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$16,624,511 94	
Real estate in New-York and Boston, and purchased under foreclosure	3,931,451 05	
United States stocks and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New-York	3,463,390 03	
State stocks	32,341 82	
Loans secured by United States and State and Municipal bonds	105,070 00	
Cash on hand in banks and other depositaries on interest	533,837 83—	24,690,512 67
Interest and rents due and accrued	$184,761 71	
Premiums due and in transit	144,677 93	
Deferred premiums	769,788 71	
Balance of Agents' accounts	192,016 45—	1,291,244 77

Total Assets Dec. 31, 1874..$25,981,757 44

New Business in 1874, 9,610 Policies, assuring $34,189,815.

Outstanding Risks, $181,029,001.

Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock and Reserve for reinsurance of existing policies..**$22,319,170 16**

Total Surplus over Legal Reserve..$3,662,587 28

From the undivided surplus of $3,662,587 28 the Society has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, proportionate to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium if the policy-holder so elect.

The valuation of the policies outstanding has been made on the American experience table, the legal standard of the State of New-York.

G. W. PHILLIPS, } Actuaries.
J. G. VAN CISE, }

We, the undersigned, have personally examined in detail the assets, accounts, and business of the Society, and compared the result with the foregoing statement, which we hereby certify to be correct.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH,
ROBERT BLISS,
THOMAS A. CUMMINS,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
PARKER HANDY,

Special Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed Oct. 28, 1874, to examine the assets and accounts at the close of the year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HENRY B. HYDE.	JOHN A. STEWART.
GEORGE T. ADEE.	HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
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HENRY A. HURLBUT.	WILLIAM WALKER.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.	HENRY DAY.
JAMES LOW.	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.
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PARKER HANDY.	ALEXANDER P. IRVIN.
JOHN SLOANE.	D. HENRY SMITH.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER, Counsel.
HENRY DAY, Attorney.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.

BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

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"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS. $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

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INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
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CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, NOS. 649-655 BROADWAY.

PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL. 14TH ST.

TOWN CARRIAGES & ROAD WAGONS, BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.

ART FURNITURE, HERTER BROTHERS, NO. 877 BROADWAY.

ARCHITECTURAL WOOD-WORK, HERTER BROTHERS, NO. 877 BROADWAY.

ARTISTIC HOUSE-FURNISHING DECORATIONS, HERTER BROTHERS, NO. 877 BROADWAY.

CHENEY BROTHERS, AMERICAN SILK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 477 BROOME ST., NEW-YORK.

GUNS & MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

PURE WHITE LEAD, ROBERT COLGATE & CO., PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successor to GOUPIL, NO. 170 5TH AV.

FINE FANCY GOODS, VE J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., NO. 652 BROADWAY.

PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON AV.

BILLIARD TABLES, H. W. COLLENDER, NO. 738 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY. MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY (Wholesale only,) MAKERS OF THE STANDARD AM. WATCH, NEW-YORK.

LADIES' WALTHAM WATCHES, BLACK, STARR & FROST, (Successors to Ball, Black & Co.,) NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c., SYPHER & CO., NO. 593 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN, PIKE, NO. 518 BROADWAY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 913 BROADWAY.

SCALES, (U. S. STANDARD,) FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 311 BROADWAY.

CABINET & PARLOR ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

MASONIC GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

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Parties who desire a small space in this list, and who are widely recognized for the excellence of the articles which they sell, are invited to address

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OFFER A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
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FOR ONE WEEK
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I shall offer a Superb Stock, which I have manufactured expressly for retailing. No finer stock, either in quality or variety, has ever been offered. Prices range from

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The oldest Valentine House in America.
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BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY SAVED FROM THE FIRE.
WILL REOPEN WITH NEW STOCK ABOUT MARCH 1
WARREN WARD & CO.,
69 Crosby st., corner Spring, opposite our old store.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.Cen.1st.C.113	100 Lake Shore.....c. 73⅜
300 Western Union. 73	500 do. 73½
100 do......c. 73	1000 do......s3. 73⅝
400 do. 73¼	500 do. 73⅝
600 do. 73¼	200 do......s3. 73½
200 do......c. 73¼	800 Erie Railway..... 28
200 do......c. 73⅛	300 do. 28⅛
800 do......s3. 73⅛	100 do......c. 28⅛
700 do. 73⅛	200 do. 28
500 Pacific Mail...... 31¼	100 Rock Island...... 103⅝
600 do. 31⅜	100 do. 103¾
1500 do. 31½	300 North-west...b3. 44½
600 do......b3. 31½	200 do. 44⅝
100 do. 31⅝	300 do......b3. 44¾
100 do. 31¾	700 do. 44¾
600 do. 31⅝	300 do. 44⅝
500 do. 31½	100 do......c. 44½
100 do. 31⅜	100 do......s3. 44½
200 do......c. 31½	100 do......b3. 44⅜
100 do. 31½	600 St. Paul. 36⅛
100 do. 31⅜	600 Tol. & Wabash.... 14
100 do. 31¼	100 do......c. 13⅞
800 do. 31⅛	400 do. 13⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101¼	200 do. 13½
300 Union Pacific..b3. 40½	300 do. 13⅜
100 do......c. 40½	500 do. 13
700 do......c. 40⅝	300 do. 13¼
1200 do......b3. 40¾	100 do. 13⅛
1500 do......s3. 40⅞	300 do. 13
200 do......b3. 40⅞	100 do......s10. 13
700 do......b3. 41	100 do. 13⅛
1000 do. 41	600 Ohio & Miss...... 27¾
200 do......s3. 41	100 do......b3. 27⅞
300 do......b3. 41⅛	300 do. 27⅞
700 do......s3. 41	100 C., C. & I. C....... 5½
1000 do. 41	300 Han. & St. Jo...... 20
300 do. 40⅞	100 do......b3. 20
600 do......s3. 40¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S.6s.'81,R.c.119½	$2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......12.114⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s.'81.C.120¼	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......12.117⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......119¾	
10,000 do...12.119¾	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b. c.115¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.119⅝	24,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s. N. S. 45	75 Mor. & Essex...... 96
6,000 Va. 6s,Con.b.c. 57½	100 do......b. c. 96
1,000 Alb. &Sus.1st.107	69 do. 96⅛
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.113	700 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 73⅜
8,000 M.&St.P.1st,C. 75	100 do. 73¼
6,000 C. & N.W.Con.	200 do. 73⅛
Coup. G. Bs. 82¼	500 do......s3. 73¼
10,000 do......b. c. 82	1700 do......b3. 73½
1,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 83	300 do......s3. 73⅜
25,000 do. 82½	500 do. 73¼
5,000 N.J.C.Con.b.c.106¾	100 do. 73⅜
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 84	100 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 65
10,000 Cen. Pa. 1st,	35 do. 65¼
San J. Br...... 86	100 C. & N. W......b. c. 44½
46,000 do......d. c. 86	400 do. 44⅜
1,000 A.& T.H.2d Pf. 91½	200 do. 44¼
31,000 Alt. & T.H. In. 77	800 do. 44⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 93½	1300 do. 44
7,000 do. 93⅝	200 do. 43⅞
32,000 do. 93⅞	200 do. 44
6,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 86½	200 do. 44⅛
10,000 do. 86¾	300 do. 44¼
50,000 do. 86½	200 do......b3. 44¼
10,000 do. 86⅝	2000 do......s3. 44⅛
40,000 do. 85½	500 do......s5. 44
3,000 Cl.&P.Con.S.F.104¼	800 do. 43⅞
9,000 T.&W.1st,SL.D. 65	2000 do. 43¾
1,000 do. 65⅛	600 do. 43⅝
10,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 45	400 do......s3. 43½
1,000 L.S.C.C.1s.b.c.100¼	300 do. 43⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 1st.'88. 77	300 do. 43¾
7,000 Ohio &M.C.b.c. 99	200 Chi., B. & Q.b. c.109
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¼	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c.103¾
5,000 So. Pa. of Mo.. 72	100 do......s3.103⅝
10 Hanover Bank.... 98	100 do. 103¾
10 Bk. of Republic..102	100 do......s3.103¾
17 Tradesmen's Bk.142½	100 do......c.103½
20 Metropolitan Bk.130	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35⅞
16 Del. & H. C...b. c.111	200 do. 35¾
1000 W. U. Tel....b. c. 73⅛	200 do. 35⅝
100 do......s3. 73	800 do......s3. 35⅝
200 do. 73	200 do. 35⅝
100 do......s4. 72⅞	300 do. 35½
100 do......b3. 73	300 do. 35⅜
100 do. 72⅞	200 do. 35⅛
1100 do. 73	400 do. 35¼
500 do. 72⅞	200 do. 35⅜
500 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 31	200 do. 35½
200 do. 31⅛	200 do......b3. 35½
400 do. 31¼	200 do. 35⅜
100 do. 31⅜	500 do. 35⅜
1500 do. 31¼	300 do. 35⅛
2500 do. 31⅛	1600 do. 35
200 do......c. 31⅛	100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 56¼
300 do. 31⅛	100 do. 56
1200 do. 31⅜	100 do. 55½
100 do......b3. 31½	200 Kansas Pacific... 3
300 do. 31½	200 do. 2¾
500 do. 31⅜	10 Chi. & Alton.b. c.106¼
200 do. 31⅝	450 do. 106
200 do. 31½	300 Tol.,W. & W. b. c. 13
1500 do. 31¾	200 do. 12⅞
100 do......s3. 31½	200 do. 12¾
16 Con. Coal....b. c. 42	100 do......s10. 12¾
120 C. & P. G'd..b. c. 91	200 do. 13
40 do. 91¼	200 do......c. 13
200 M.L. & M.C..b. c. 5¾	700 do. 13⅛
80 At. & Pa. Tel.b. c. 24¾	100 do. 13⅛
50 U. S. Express..... 57	200 do. 13¼
50 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101⅛	200 do. 12⅞
50 do. 101⅛	600 do. 13⅜
100 do. c.101¼	100 do. 13⅜
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 28	100 do. 13⅜
300 Union P...b. c. 40¾	100 do. 13½
300 do. 40⅞	100 do. 13⅜
300 do......s3. 40⅝	200 do. 13½
800 do. 40¾	300 do. 13⅜
300 do......s3. 40⅞	300 do. 13⅛
700 do. 40⅞	500 do......s3. 13
2100 do. 41	300 do. 12⅞
100 do. 41	100 do. 13⅛
200 do......b3. 41⅛	50 N. Y., N. H. & H...138¾
200 do. 41	300 Ohio & M......b. c. 27¾
600 do. 40⅞	300 do. 27⅞
600 do. 40¾	200 do......s3. 27¾
1300 do. 41	100 do......b3. 27¾
3500 do. 41	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 5⅝
100 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do......s5. 5¼
100 do......s30. 40⅞	450 do. 5¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Mar. L. & M....b3. 5¾	100 North-west. Pf...... 56¾
200 A. & P. Tel...... 24½	100 do. 57
300 Western Union... 72⅞	500 Lake Shore......s3. 73¾
700 do......b3. 73	1000 do. 73⅝
700 do. 73	700 do......s3. 73⅝
200 Erie Railway... 28⅛	13 N. J. Central......107½
100 do. 28	100 Rock Island......103½
500 Union Pacific.s3. 40¾	100 St. Paul. 35¼
1000 do. 40⅞	200 do. 35½
1000 do. 41	100 St. Paul Pref...... 55¼
100 do......s3. 40⅞	100 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅞
100 do. 41	100 Tol. & Wab...... 12⅞
100 do......c. 41	400 do. 13
100 do......b3. 41⅛	300 do. 12¾
400 do. 41⅛	500 do. 12⅞
100 North-western... 43⅞	500 do. 12⅞
100 do......s3. 43⅞	20 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47⅞
400 do. 43⅞	20 Atlantic & Pa. P... 14½
500 do. 44	100 Morris & Essex... 96
200 do. 44⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q...... 109
500 do. 44⅛	1500 Pacific Mail...... 31⅜
1500 do. 44¼	1200 do. 31½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N......118¾	$16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......119¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......118¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81......115⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. C. 6s, old,	700 Union Pac....b.c. 41⅛
J. & J...... 27	100 do. 41
2,000 Va. 6s, con., X	500 do......s3. 40⅞
mat'd coup.. 55	100 do......b3. 41
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 99½	200 do. 40⅞
4,000 St. L. & I. M.	100 do. 40¾
1st......b.c. 91½	2800 do. 40⅞
2,000 do. 91	1000 do......s3. 40¾
2,000 U. P. 1st...... 93¾	800 do. 40¾
6,000 do. 93⅞	300 C.&N.W...b.c.b3. 44¼
15,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 86¾	300 do. 44⅛
15,000 do. 86¼	1100 do. 44
12,000 do. 86	100 do. 43⅞
6,000 Gt. West, 2d.. 55	600 do. 43¾
5,000 O. & M. 2d...... 81½	300 do......s3. 43¾
1,000 West. Pac.bds. 88½	100 do......s3. 43⅝
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.104⅝	200 do. 43¾
6,000 Tol.&Wab.1st,	2100 do. 43⅝
St. L. div...... 65⅛	200 do......s10. 43½
1,000 do. 65	500 do......s3. 43⅝
15,000 L., M. & B.1st. 60	100 do......b3. 43⅜
8 Hanover Bank.... 98	100 C.&N.W.Pref..b.c. 56¾
100 D. & H. C. Co...b.c.111¼	400 do. 56½
10 do. 111⅜	20 do. 57
100 M. L. & M......b.c. 6	1100 C.,M.&St.P...b.c. 35⅜
300 W. U. Tel...... 73	300 do. 35¼
1600 do. 72⅞	100 do......b3. 35¼
1000 do......s3. 72¾	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P.
600 do......s3. 72¾	Pref...b.c.s3. 55¼
200 do......s5. 72¾	160 do. 55¼
800 do. 72⅞	200 T.,W.&W...b.c.s3. 13
10 American Ex...... 63	400 do. 13
400 Pacific Mail S. S.	100 do. 12⅞
Co....b.c.s3. 31½	500 do. 13⅛
100 do. 31⅜	1000 do. 12¾
100 do......s3. 31⅜	100 T..W.&W.Pf..b.c. 20
300 do. 31⅜	200 D.,L.&W...b.c.s3.109¼
600 do. 31¼	20 do. 109½
600 do. 31¼	100 Chi. & Alton..b.c.106
600 do. 31¼	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27½
200 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.101⅛	100 do. 27⅜
200 Erie R......b.c.s3. 28⅛	500 do. 27¼
3100 do. 28⅛	400 do. 27⅛
10 Mich. Central.... 76½	200 do. 27⅜
100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 73⅜	100 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.s3. 5¼
600 do. 73⅛	25 do. 5½
800 do. 73⅛	400 Warren R......b.c. 94¾
100 Panama...... 113	200 do. 94⅞
300 Chi. & R. I....b.c.103½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 47⅞
400 Han. & St. Jo..... 20	200 do. 47¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

800 West. Union..b3. 72⅞	700 Pacific Mail...... 31⅜
200 do......s10. 72¾	200 North-west...b3. 43⅝
100 do. 72⅞	100 do......b3. 43¾
100 do......s3. 72¾	100 North-west. Pref. 56
100 Erie Railway... 28⅛	300 Toledo & Wab...... 12⅞
800 Lake Shore...... 73¼	100 St. Paul...... 35¼
1400 do. 73⅛	100 do. 35¼
500 Union Pacific...... 40⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅞
1000 do. 40⅞	1000 do......s60. 27
400 do......b3. 40⅞	

THURSDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

To-day formed no exception to the dullness and depression which for some weeks past have characterized the course of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The volume of business was small and the fluctuations confined within a narrow range. Union Pacific showed some recovery from the weakness of the preceding day, and advanced from 40½ to 41⅛, closing, however, at 40⅞. The intelligence in regard to the damaged condition of the City of Peking, coupled with the adverse action of the House of Representatives on the matter of the subsidy, exercised a depressing influence on Pacific Mail stock, which, opening at a decline of ½ ₱ cent., subsequently touched still lower prices. North-western, St. Paul and Wabash were the weakest stocks in the list, the decline in these stocks having been from ⅛ to 1¼ ₱ cent. At the close prices showed but little recovery from the lowest point.

The rates for money on call to-day were 2½@3 ₱ cent. At times there was an improved demand but the supply was more than ample to meet this inquiry. Mercantile paper is quoted at 4 to 6 ₱ cent. for prime grades.

The foreign advices reported a decrease in bullion by the Bank of England for the week of £467,000 sterling, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 42⅝ ₱ cent., against 43⅛ ₱ cent. last week. £19,000 was withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day.

The immense subscriptions to the Paris Municipal Loan naturally caused bullion to flow into the Bank of France, and the cable to-day reported a gain for the past week of 72,021,000 francs. The London market for Consols and American Securities was quiet and firm. The quotations were—Consols at 92⅞@93 for money, and 93@83⅛ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107⅞, 1867s at 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s at 105½, new 5s at 102¾, and Erie at 25⅛@25¼. The Bank of England Directors, at their regular weekly court to-day, did not make any change in the rate of discount, which continues at 3 ₱ cent. The sterling exchange market was again unsettled and weak. The demand continues very limited, while the bankers evince a ready disposition to draw in order to obtain gold. One reason why the exchange market is weak is the fear that a movement is on foot to make cash gold scarce and dear. Rates were reduced to-day from $4 85½ to $4 84½ for long and from $4 88½ to $4 87½ for demand bills. The above rates were merely nominal, however, and bills could be readily obtained at $4 84 and $4 87, with exceptional transactions still lower. The weakness of exchange had a tendency to depress gold early in the day, when the price declined from 114⅝ to 114⅜, against 114¾ at the close yesterday. In the late dealings, however, there was more firmness, and the decline was recovered. Cash gold loaned flat, and at 1 to 2½ ₱ cent. for carrying. Gold loans on time are quoted at ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. for thirty days, ⅜@½ for sixty days, ⅝@⅞ for three to four months, and 1⅛@1¾ for all the year. The European steamers took out to-day $208,000 silver and gold bars.

Government bonds were a trifle lower, in sympathy with gold. The transactions were small. Railroad bonds were firm, the only exceptions having been Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which declined to 82½, and Chicago and North-western consolidated, gold bonds, which declined to 82.

The transactions were large in Union Pacific Firsts and Sinking Funds. The former advanced from 93½ to 93⅞, and the latter reached 86¾, closing at 86, against 85 last night. New-York Central Firsts sold at 113, do. 6s, of 1887, at 99½; Morris and Essex Second at 104⅝; Michigan Central 7s at 103¼; Albany and Susquehanna Firsts at 107; and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 113. State bonds were dull and without important change.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

Gold receipts	$502,200 00
Gold payments	381,911 27
Gold balance	43,958,388 40
Currency receipts	827,574 85
Currency payments	362,059 30
Currency balance	48,444,160 50
Customs	413,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., 1881	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	114¾	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 83¼@$4 83½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅛	101¼
Chicago & Rock Island	103½	103½
Pacific Mail	31¾	31⅜
St. Paul Common	36	35¼
St. Paul Preferred	56½	55¼
Western Union	73	72¾
Union Pacific	40⅜	40⅞
Lake Shore	73⅜	73¼
Toledo & Wabash	13¾	12⅞
North-western	44½	43½
North-western Preferred	57	56¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	109½	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	108	107⅞
Panama	113½	113
Erie	27¾	27⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27⅞
C., C. & I. C.	5¼	5¼
Harlem	127½	127½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	400
Erie	28⅛	28	3,700
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅛	12,400
Wabash	14	12¾	13,700
North-Western	44¾	43½	24,300
North-western Preferred	57	56	600
Rock Island	103¾	103⅜	
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅛	35	9,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	56¼	55¼	600
Pittsburg	91	91	100
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	14½	14½	100
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	47¾	100
Chicago & Alton	106	106	100
Morris & Essex	96	96	200
Union Pacific	41⅛	40½	41,100
Mariposa	6	5¾	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	5½	5¼	900
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	20	500
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy	109	109	200
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅞	27⅛	5,100
Panama	113	113	100
Western Union	73¼	72¾	18,200
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	24¾	24¼	280
Pacific Mail	31¾	31	23,600
Total sales			157,740

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118¾	118⅞
6s, '81, r.	119¼	119⅜	5-20s, '67, r.	119¼	119½
6s, '81, c.	120⅛	120¼	5-20s, '67, c.	119¾	119⅞
5-20s, '62, r.	116⅜	116½	5-20s, '68, r.	119½	120
5-20s, '62, c.	116⅜	116½	5-20s, '68, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅜	117¾	10-40s, r.	114¼	114½
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, c.	117⅜	117½
5-20s, '65, r.	119½	119⅝	5s, '81, r.	115⅛	115¼
5-20s, '65, c.	119½	119⅞	5s, '81, c.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118⅝	118¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $91,000 for interest, and $51,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$48,770,000
Gold balances	1,489,146
Currency balances	1,679,565

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,433,825
Currency balances	3,362,611
Gold exchanges	10,690,792
Gold balances	1,201,597

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded..... 20	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78.110
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 12	N. Y. 6s, Gold, C., '87.114
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 15	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.114
Ar.7s, L.R.P.B&N.O. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91,114
Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 10	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.110
Ark. 7s, Ar. Cen. R.. 10	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.110
California 7s......113	N. C. 6s, old,Ja. & J. 27
California 7s, L. B's.112	N. C., April & Oct... 27
Connecticut 6s......105	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J......... 37
Indiana 5s......100	
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....100	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, April & Oct... 37
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.....100	
Ill. War Loan......100	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 19
Kentucky 6s......100	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 17
Louisiana 6s...... 30	N. C. New bs.,J. & J. 13
La. 6s, new bonds.... 27	N. C. New bs., A.& O. 13
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt. 27	N. C. Sp. Tax,class 3. 3
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 27	Ohio 6s, '75......100
La. 6s, Levee bonds... 27	Ohio 6s, '81......105
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102	Ohio 6s, '86......106
Michigan 6s, '83.....102	Rhode Island 6s......105⅛
Michigan 7s, '90......105	South Carolina 6s... 30
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100⅛	S. C., Jan. & July... 30½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100	S. C., April & Oct... 30⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 30½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 98	S. C. L. C.,'89, J. & J. 30½
Fund. Bs., due in '94. 95½	S. C. Non-fund. bds.. 7½
Lg.Bs.,due '81to'91m. 96¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.. 45½
Asy.orUni. due in'92. 95½	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 64
Han.&St. Jo. due '75.100	Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.. 45
Han.&St. Jo. due '76. 99	Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 45
Han.&St. Jo. due '86. 95	Texas 10s of '76...... 97¾
Han.&St. Jo. due '87. 95½	Virginia 6s, old...... 31
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...106½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 31
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L...106½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 31
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75.110	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.... 57¼
N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77.110	Va. 6s, ex matu'd c.. 54

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....107	Buff. & Erie N. b'ds.100
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100	Buff. & State Line 7s.100
B., H. & Erie guar... 6	Lake Sh. Div. b'ds..100
B.,C.R.&M.1st,7s,g.. 44	LakeSh. Con. C. 1st..100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 42	Lake Sh.Con. R. 1st. 91½
Chic. & Alt. Sink. F.101	Mich. & Cinn. 1st....103
Chic. & Alt. Inc....101½	Mar. C. C. 7s, 1902....103¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 99⅛	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.103
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.112¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101¾
C., B. & Q. con. 7s....102¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '33.... 98½
C., R. I. & Pac......106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 95
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,n...108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 95
Cen.R.of N.J.1st,con.104¼	N. Y. C.&H. R.1st C.112½
Cen.R.of N.J.c.con...106¾	N. Y. C.&H. R.1st R.111
Am. D. & I. bds......100	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.105¼
M.&St.P.7s,G.R.D... 83	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....102
M.&St.P.1stl.&M.D. 77	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.110½
M. & St. P. 2d...... 79	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..110¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F..100	North Missouri 1st.. 83½
Chic. & N. W. C. B. 90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 98
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 98¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 98
Chic. & N.W.C.G.B. 81¾	Ohio & Miss.2d, Con. 81
Galena & Chic. Ext.104	Cen. Pacific G. B'ds. 97
Galena & Chic. 2d....102¼	C. P. San Joaquin B. 86
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94½	C.P.Cal.&Oregon 1st. 84½
Winona &St.P.t.1st. 81½	West. Pacific B'ds.. 88
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.106	Un. Pac. 1st...... 93¾
Del., Lack. & W.1st.102⅝	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.. 93½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.110	Un. Pac. Inc. p. d...100
Del., L. & W.7s,Con.109½	Un. Pac. S. F...... 86½
Morris & Essex 1st.121⅛	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 90
Morris & Essex 2d..104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 79⅞
Morris & Ess.B.1900. 98	P.R. 7s,Guar. by Mo.101
Morris & Ess. Con.. 97	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..107½
Morris& Ess.7sof '71.104	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..101½
Erie 1st, Extended..105½	Cl. & P. C. S. F....104
Erie 2d 7s, 1879.....103¼	Cl. & P. 3d......101¾
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.....102¼	Cl. & P. 4th...... 95¾
Erie 4th 7s, 1880.... 98	C., C. & Ind. 1st.... 66
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77 85	Alt. & T. H. 1st....105
Buff.,N.Y. & E. L.B. 86	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.. 90½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.105	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 77
Han. &St.Jo.8s,C.... 82½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 80
Ill. Cent. 7s, 1875....101	T.& W. 1st, S.L. Div. 65⅛
Cedar Falls&Min.1st 82½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 53
Mich. So. 7s, 2d......101¾	Tol.& W. Con. Conv. 40
Mich. So. N.I.S.F.7s.106¼	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 76
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.... 103	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 50
Cleve. & Tol. N. B...101	Han. & C. Mo. 1st... 72½
D., M. & Tol. B'ds... 98	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

Central National.... 99	Mercantile..........110
Chatham..........137	Merchants'..........119
Chemical..........1,500	Merchants' Ex......101
City..........300	Metropolitan..........130
Citizens'..........125	Nassau..........108¾
Commerce..........119	New-York..........125
Corn Exchange......123	North America...... 70
Fulton..........154	Pacific..........160
German American.. 87	Park..........140
Gold Exchange......113	Peoples'..........140
Grocers'.......... 99	Phenix.......... 96
Hanover.......... 98	Republic..........102
Irving..........127	State of New-York...112
Leather Manuf's'...185	Tradesmen's..........142
Market..........120	Union..........132
Mechanics'..........138½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 11.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅝	104¾
Camden & Amboy Railroad	131	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	56
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43¾	43⅞
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	34⅝	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	51½	51⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100¼

The annual statement of the Equitable Life Insurance company, to be found in our advertising columns, demonstrates the strength and activity of an institution among whose directors are many of the leading merchants and financiers of New-York. It will be seen that the assets of the company amount to the immense sum of $26,000,000, while the income reaches $9,650,000. The surplus over the legal reserve is $3,662,587. Such an exhibit speaks volumes for the skill and success with which the affairs of the company are administered.

The annual report of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company shows the large increase of some quarter of a million in the surplus, a decrease of half a million in the premium note assets, and a decrease of over $100,000 in the expenses. The success of this institution is mainly due to the energy and ability of its President, Mr. John A. Nichols, whose report for 1875 must be very pleasant reading for all who are interested in the welfare of the company.

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

A cable dispatch published in THE TIMES this morning states that the friends of Bowles Bros. & Co. state that at a meeting of the firm's creditors, on the previous day, the triple currency funding plan was adopted. Mr. G. A. Drake, one of the Trustees, who has the settlement of their affairs here, can be found at the office of Messrs. Drake Bros., No. 66 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

☞ C., C. AND I. C. RECEIVERSHIP.—SEE HASSLER'S FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 215. Price 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last were as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Hides, bdls.	443
Beans, bbls.	116	Moss, bales	35
Flour, bbls.	5,558	Leather, sides	5,963
Wheat, bushels	29,700	Beef, pks.	62
Corn, bushels	99,900	Pork, pks.	587
Oats, bushels	9,675	Cut-meats, pks.	881
Rye, bushels	32	Lard, tcs.	3,053
Malt, bushels	2,900	Oil-cake, pks.	666
Barley, bushels	2,300	Resin, bbls.	641
Grass-seed, bags	52	Spirits Turp., bbls.	8
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Butter, pks.	969
Cotton, bales	1,986	Dressed Hogs, No.	735
B. W. Flour, bags	70	Rice Chaff, bags	500
Copper, bbls.	16	Sugar, bbls.	88
Candles, pks.	470	Starch, pks.	1,000
Dried Fruit, pks.	154	Stearine, pks.	100
Eggs, bbls.	140	Tallow Oil, bbls.	40
Essential Oil, bbls.	52	Tea, pks.	18
Flax-seed, bags	177	Tobacco, pks.	227
Hops, bales	6	Wool, bales	80
Hides, No.	324	Whisky, bbls.	291

ASHES—Trade has been very dull, with values quoted nominal, on the basis of $6 for Pots and $8 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

CANDLES—Have been quite moderately dealt in, even in a jobbing way, at former rates, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, but quite dull; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been very quiet, with prices quoted nominally as before. Operators have been unwilling to do much at the moment....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 30,212 bags, and at the outports, 96,747 bags, with 202,800 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 79,500 bags were for New-York. Other kinds in very limited request on the previous nominal basis as to values. The recent movements (part before reported) have been summed up thus: 1,300 bags St. Domingo, 185 bags Costa Rica, 60 bags Maracaibo, 249 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was only 3,481 bags, including 1,737 bags Porto Rico, 1,239 bags Mexican, 400 bags Java, and 105 bags Manila. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@20½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb., gold.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been very dull, the inquiry from all sources having been on an unusually limited scale, with values quoted weak, on more liberal offerings, though the official quotations have not been altered. The Liverpool advices were of a dull market. Sales have been reported since our last of 745 bales, (of which 438 bales were on last evening,) including 40 bales to exporters, 595 bales to spinners, and 110 bales to speculators. Of the sales 100 bales were to arrive. There was much hesitancy in the dealings for forward delivery. The receipts at the ports were fair, and the cable advices were not encouraging. The demand was quite moderate. Prices yielded slightly in most instances about 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sellers were not very urgent in their offerings, though seemingly willing to meet the current inquiry at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 3,800 bales on last evening, and 14,700 bales to-day,) with 3,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-16c.; March at 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April at 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; May at 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; June at 16 23-32c.; July at 16 31-32c.@17c.; August at 17 1-16c.@17⅛c.; September, 16⅝c. ₱ lb., the market closing barely steady. ....Receipts here to-day, 1,986 bales, including 586 bales by rail....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 16,457 bales, against 16,347 bales same day last week; and thus far, 89,309 bales, against 85,371 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,714,823 bales, against 2,806,791 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 37,304 bales; to the Continent, 16,694 bales. Stock in New-York, 170,414 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 843,971 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17⅜	17½	17⅞	17⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been confined to small lots, to meet urgent wants, chiefly for home use, at drooping prices. The stormy weather operated against free dealings. The sales since our last have been 6,950 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, at $5 25@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 2,150 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range, part City mill product....Southern Flour partially neglected; values weak and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request, within the range of from $4@$5 20 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in very moderate demand, within the range of from $3 90@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 450 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, inactive at from $1 45@$1 80 ₱ 100 lb....Oat-meal selling slowly, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive, within the previous range.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull to-day, and prices have been somewhat unsettled. Milwaukee Spring has been scarce, and held above the views of buyers, preventing business. Bids were reported of $1 09 for No. 2, afloat, with $1 10@$1 11 asked; No. 1 Spring very quiet; quoted at from $1 15 for fair ordinary to very choice, the latter for best Minnesota car stock. Some inquiry was noted from millers, but the bids were unsatisfactory; No. 2 Chicago offered more freely, and quoted weaker in price, on the basis of $1 05@$1 06 for good to choice, afloat, and $1 03@$1 04 in store, with equal to two boat loads rumored sold, for export, at about $1 04 for prime, in store; Winter Wheat dull, but nominally unchanged as to values; equal to 8,400 bushels Red and Amber Western reported sold at $1 22@$1 24 for good to prime Red, and $1 25 for very good Amber, car lots....Corn has been in active request, partly on speculative account, at a further slight improvement in prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, (part in store and to arrive soon,) at 81c.@82c. for fair ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 81½c. for prime, and 81¾c.@82c. for choice, afloat; 81c. for prime do. in store; 82c.@82½c. for New Yellow Western, the latter an extreme; 81½c., in part, for New White do.; Old, neglected and nominal....Rye very dull at from 90c.@96c....Barley very quiet, with prices favoring buyers....Barley Malt inactive and nominally unchanged....Oats have been in more urgent request, on trade account, at a shade better prices for prime Mixed Western, which have been most sought after. Offerings of prime stock generally very light. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, the latter rate for Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70c. for White Western, and 67c.@68½c. for Mixed and White State, car lots. And for all February delivery, 15,000 bushels prime Mixed Western at 68c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been comparatively dull within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to choice ₱ ton....A moderate demand has been noted for Hay, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw in moderate request at 45c.@70c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been more sought after, and held more firmly; sales, 700 bales at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, time; and (rumored) 4,000 bales by the Joshua, at 2¼c., currency, cash. Market otherwise very dull.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in at about late quotations. Sales have been made of 6,462 Buenos Ayres, 3,534 Montevideo, 178 Dry Texas, and 869 Wet-salted Texas on private terms, and 5,000 California (to arrive,) at 24c., gold, 30 days' credit.

MOLASSES—The business in new crop New-Orleans has been confined to job lots, prices of which have been without important change, though, in view of the liberal offerings of stock, buyers have had the advantage, especially on other than strictly prime to fancy qualities. The stock of New-Orleans in this market this morning was estimated at 10,000 bbls. Foreign has been without further movements of magnitude. There have been no additions of moment to the available supplies, apart from an invoice of 192 hhds. and 15 tcs. from Cienfuegos. Holders have been firm in their views, while the inquiry from all sources has been comparatively limited. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was 1,281 hhds. Porto Rico, 270 hhds. English Island, and 255 hhds. Cuba. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@44c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 36c.@45c.; do., Clayed, 36c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 30c.@39c.; New-Orleans new crop, 55c.@66c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been comparatively quiet, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@67½c., the latter for very fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been attracting more attention on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls. respectively. Considerable contracts for forward delivery have been made at Philadelphia on the basis of 32½c. for new in bbls.; and at Baltimore, on the basis of 33c. in bbls., for new product, for this and next month. The jobbing trade in foreign Molasses in the local market is very tame at previous figures; Demerara attracts most attention.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in quite moderate request on the basis of $2 10 for Strained; sales, 200 bbls. at this rate and 500 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. And at Wilmington, 2,500 bbls. Strained on private terms....Tar and Pitch very dull, within the previous range....Spirits Turpentine in limited demand, with Merchantable, in full lots, quoted at 38½c.; sales, 30 bbls., from wharf, at 39c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower, with Crude, in bulk, quoted, here, at 7¾c.@7⅞c....Refined, here, at 14c., and at Philadelphia at 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 19c. ....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery on the nominal basis of $19 25 for new Western Mess, in lots; $18@$18 25 for Prime Mess, and $15 25@$15 50 for Extra Prime. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess 500 bbls., May options, sold at $19 55 ₱ bbl., with March quoted nominally at $19 25@$19 37½....Dressed Hogs in less demand, and quoted weaker; City, 8⅝c.@9c.; Western, 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats more inquired for, and quoted rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10½c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 45,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 to 10 lb., at 9¾c.@10½c.; 7,000 lb. Clear Bellies at 10¾c.@11c.; and 75 bxs. do., at 10¾c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c., and Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c....Bacon dull and heavy; sales 100 bxs. City Long Clear, on private terms, quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Western do. at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; and Western Long and Short Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c....Lard has been held with a fair show of confidence, but has been inactive, sales having been reported for early delivery of only 200 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14⅛c.; small lots of City at 13⅞c.@14c.; and Refined within the range of 14c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., March options, at 14⅛c., quoted at the close at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.; 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13¼c. ₱ lb....Beef has been inactive since our last, at, however, unchanged prices. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packed ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime. ....Butter has been moderately sought after since our last, with firkins, tubs, and pails, from 20c.@35c., for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been in demand and firmer in price; State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ lb....Eggs have been less active within the range of from 35c.@42c. for ordinary to choice, and 43c.@45c. for very fancy. ....Lime stock quoted at 20c.@30c. ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates; Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been without change as to price, on a limited trade; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Raw have been held very firmly in view of the new 25 ₱ cent. tariff addition project, checking business in foreign product, though a fair demand has been noted, chiefly from refineres. Sales have been made of 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 7⅛c.; 147 hhds. Texas at 7c.; 530 hhds. Melado on private terms, and (rumored) 250 hhds. old crop refining Cuba at 7¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair Refining, new crop, at 7½c.; good do. 7¾c.; prime do. 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted up to 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars at this port since Feb. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1875	23,770	32,088	63,395	....
Receipts since	13,067	7,745	87,344	780
Total	36,837	39,833	150,739	780
Sales since	5,217	6,586	4,737	680
Stock Feb. 11, 1875	31,620	33,247	146,002	100
Stock Feb. 12, 1874	8,598	9,613	152,566	24

TALLOW—Quoted a shade lower, on limited demand; equal to 35,000 lb. sold at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. for prime to choice....Stearine quiet, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.; and Western, in tcs., at 14¼c.@14⅜c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Moderately inquired for at $1 09 ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market to-day was the improved demand for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade at about previous figures, and the Grain trade, chiefly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at somewhat firmer rates. In the way of berth freights the movement was limited, with rates quoted essentially unchanged....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 850 bales Cotton, (mostly through freight,) at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 600 pks. Provisions, at 40s.; 750 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; and 8,000 bushels Grain, (rumored as relet room,) at 10¼d. ₱ bushel; and by sail, 2,000 Oars, at ⅝d.; also, a bark, 399 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cerro Azul, at 62s. 6d....For London, by sail, 350 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ 60 lb.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 50 tons Clover-seed at 45s.; and 500 bxs. Cheese (via Liverpool) at 65s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Provisions at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Italian bark, 672 tons, hence, with about 36,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms; a British schooner, 231 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, also on private terms; and a bark, 599 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 62s. 6d.; and a bark, 458 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 55s....For Bristol, the vessels reported in our last as from Fernandina are represented as taking, in good part, Cotton-seed, &c.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 545 tons, (now here,) with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 1½d., with 8s. reported as bid in that market for prompt accommodation; a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,300 quarters do., from do., on private terms, quoted at 7s. ₱ quarter, and a brig, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d....For the Continent, a British ship, 795 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port,) with about 5,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For a French port, a bark, 449 tons, with Guano, from the Peruvian Deposits, reported at 70s....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,030 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Apples, 800 pks. Seed, and 50 pks. Tobacco, on private terms; also, an American ship, 763 tons, and three barks, 660, 641, and 522 tons, reported from Mejillones, at 55s....For Copenhagen, a Swedish bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Havana, an American schooner, 369 tons, with general cargo, from Cagliara, at £600.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 255 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,650 head, or 450 cars, against 366 cars for the same time last week, 327 cars same time last year; market dull and slow; 600 head disposed of; balance of better class of Cattle shipped East in first hands; sales 300 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,240 lb., at $5 12½@$5 75; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 840 to 1,360 lb., at $4 80@$5 62½; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 960 to 1,225 lbs., at $4 50@$5 50; 75 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,460 lb., at $6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 15,400 head, against 19,600 for the same time last week; 11,900 same time last year; market slow at strong yesterday's prices; 2,000 head disposed of; 6 cars remaining unsold; quality fair; sales, 1,700 Western Sheep, averaging 80, 90, and 109 lb., at $4 50, $5 75, and $6 70; 300 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 75 to 83 lb., at $4 25@$5 30. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,600 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week —18,800 head same time last year. Market opened moderately active; sales 400 head; all offerings disposed of; supply equal to demand; Yorkers, $6 90@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 20@$7 30.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Cattle quiet, but firm; receipts, 1,000 head; sales of shipping Beeves at $4 50@$6 75; Butcher's, $3 50@$4 50; Stockers, $2 75@$4 25; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs decidedly firmer and in active demand, especially for packing grades; receipts, 10,000 head; Poor to Extra sold at $6 25@$7 35, chiefly at $6 50@$7; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep scarce; higher; receipts, 1,200; sales of Poor to Choice at $4@$6; one drove Extra Mutton sold at $6 80. Dressed Hogs quiet; steady at $7 50@$8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm: No. 1 Spring, 88½c.@88¾c.; No. 2 do., 84c., spot; 84⅞c., March; 86c., April; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c.; Rejected, 76c.@76¼c. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 62c., spot; 62⅝c. bid, March; 63⅝c. bid, April; 70½c. bid, May; Rejected, 61c.@61¼c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 52½c., spot; 52¼c., March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½@$1 10½, spot; $1 05, April. Pork in good demand at $18 30@$18 35, spot; $18 45, March; $18 75, April. Lard in good demand at $13 60@$13 72½. Bulk-meats in fair demand, advanced; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Short Clear do., 9⅞c., all loose, spot. Whisky buoyant, unsettled; sales at $1 07@$1 10. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat, 85⅛c., March; 86¼c., April. Corn higher at 62⅝c.@63c., March; 63⅞c., April. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $18 52½@$18 55, March; $18 82½, April. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Petroleum, 14c.@14¼c. for Refined; 11¼c. for Crude, in bbls., and 8c., in bulk. Quercitron Bark, $32. Clover-seed scarce at 9½c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania; 11c.@11½c. for Western; Timothy, $2 75. Flour—Receipts light; holders anxious to realize; sales of Superfine at $3 75@$3 87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $4 87½@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 16@$1 18; Amber, $1 18@$1 25; White, $1 27@1 32. Rye, 95c. Corn commands full figures; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats quiet; White, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20 50. Whisky, $1 05. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 24c.@27c.; Western Rolls, Firsts, 24c.@26c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c. Eggs strong; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 38c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@38c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Flour slow; prices unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½; No. 3 do., $1 02@$1 03½. Corn firm and inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c.@63¾c. Oats quiet; little doing; No. 2, 56c.@56½c. Barley held above buyers' views; small sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 34. Rye flat. Whisky higher at $1 10. Pork firm at $18 75; small lots sold at $18 50@$18 75. Dry-salted Meats quiet; little doing; packed lots sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10c.@10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Lard quiet at 13½c., spot and March, at Keokuk. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packers, $6 50@$7 30. Cattle dull, declining, and weak; good native Shippers, $5 50; fair do., $5 25; rough native Oxen, $4; fair through Texans, $3 25; native Stockers, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet, nominally unchanged. Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull; Maryland Amber, $1 25; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer; Southern White, 78c.; Yellow, 77c.@79c.; Western Mixed, 77c.@77½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions steady, with active order trade. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Butter steady; good to choice Western Tubs and Rolls, 22c.@27c. Petroleum unsettled and lower, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky excited and higher; held at $1 10.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 298 bbls. Wheat neglected; car-lots held at $1 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn very dull; five cars new sold on track privately, supposed to be at 74c. Oats stagnant; held at 57c. Rye quiet; sales one car State at 95c. on track. Seeds quiet; unchanged. Barley heavy; quotations nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $19 for heavy. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs—Packers well stocked; $6 20 offered for four cars heavy Western. Highwines entirely nominal; excited. Receipts—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 85¼c., March, 85⅝c.; April, 86⅝c. Oats easier; demand light; No. 2, in store, fresh, 51c. Corn quiet; unchanged. Rye firm; in good demand; No. 1, in store, $1 01. Barley very dull; lower; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 14½. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork, $18 25, cash; $18 45, March; Prime nominal at $17; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; 9¼c.@10c. for Middles, all loose; Boxed Meats, ¼c. higher for prime. Lard firmer; Steam-rendered, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 14. Corn firm at 70c.@71c., spot; 73c. buyer February. Oats quiet and steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 08@$1 09. Barley nominal. Butter quiet and unchanged. Clover Seed firm at 11½c.@11¾c. Pork steady at $19 spot, and $19 25 buyer March. Lard steady; Steam, $13 60@$13 70; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear-rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green-meats quiet and steady. Whisky scarce and higher, at $1 10.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Superfine Western, $4@$4 50; Common Extras, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, White Wheat, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, including choice brands, $5 75@$8. Corn quiet at 83½c.@86½c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats—Sales at 68c.@72c. for mixed White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $28@$32. Receipts—Flour, 2,752 bbls.; Corn, 12,800 bushels; Wheat, 900 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 40@$1 42. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull, declining; High Mixed, 66¼c.; March, 67c.; May, 71c.; Low Mixed, 65½c.; no grade, 64½. Oats dull; No. 2, 56¼c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 58½c. Clover-seed, $6 50. Dressed Hogs, $8 25 for all weights. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats firm, advancing tendency; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 14⅝c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky excited at $1 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Wheat without movement. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 63c.@68c. for all kinds; sales 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 63½c. Corn dull; steady at 80c.@85c.; sales 2 cars No. 2 Low-mixed Western, and 1 car no grade at 80c. Barley quiet; sales 1 car No. 2 Canada at $1 35. Malt steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Corn lower at 87c.@88c. Oats lower at 67½c.@68c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $4. Lard firm; Tierce, Packers, 14c.; Refined, 14¾c.; Keg, 15c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York, Sight, par; Sterling, $5 54½; Gold, 114½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 34c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50; Tar steady at $1 65.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Flour dull; unchanged. Corn weak; unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots, 1c. to 2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,378 bales; gross, 2,441 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,329 bales; coastwise, 463 bales; sales, 2,053 bales; stock, 78,221 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; slightly irregular; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 6,378 bales; gross, 8,106 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,435 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 291,410 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,404 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,133 bales; coastwise, 944 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,953 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,569 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,032 bales; sales, 1,070 bales; stock, 102,136 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 283 bales; exports, coastwise, 890 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 63,564 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛. Erie Railway shares, 25¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £467,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £19,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅛ ₱ cent., is now 42⅝ ₱ cent.

5 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 72,021,000f. during the past week. French Rentes, 64f. 92½c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 79s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 46s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 49s. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White. Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. ₱ cwt.

THE HAVILAND FAILURE.

It has been ascertained that the liabilities of the firm of John Haviland & Co., importers and dealers in fruit, No. 267 Washington street, who failed on Wednesday, are about $300,000, and the assets about $200,000. In order to secure the general participation of the creditors an assignment of the property was made to Mr. Henry T. Close, who is now in possession. The members of the firm have placed their private property in Mr. Close's hands also to the same end. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-morrow, when a statement of the condition of the firm, which is now being prepared, will be presented.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Feb. 12, 1875: Nos. 69½, 98, 29, 120, 122, 125, 126, and 128.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
75—The People, &c., vs. Standard Mfg. Co.	256—Ammidown, &c., vs. Williamson.
80—Van Winkle vs. Manolt.	263—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
83—Bulger vs. Wood.	264—Heffernan vs. Reed, Jr.
96—Mason vs. Armstrong.	265—Matter of Gallagher.
115—Matter of Peyser.	126—Baldwin vs. Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.
161—Hatch vs. Taylor, &c.	
190—Muller vs. Muller.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrer.	165—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.
11—Wiggins vs. Lancaster Ins. Co.	351—Cook vs. Platt et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	168—Byrdsall et al. vs. Cowdrey et al.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.	168B—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.	169—Nash vs. Kemp.
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.	170—Viele vs. Mead.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.	54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
1—Kircheis, Receiver, vs. Scloss et al.	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded.	174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
64—Ireland vs. Vredenburg et al.	175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.
48—Clark vs. Deacon.	176—Goodheart, Jr., vs. Goodheart et al.
60—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.	177—Weil vs. Martin.
163—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.	178—Koehler, &c., vs. Strappers, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Short causes.	1524—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Heath et al.
1322—Barretto vs. Cunningham et al.	1876—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.	1650—Architectural Iron Works vs. Krutz.
1496—Gardner vs. Miller et al.	2164—Engs et al. vs. Tyler.
2302—Lyons vs. O'Connell.	2130—Reimer et al. vs. Konigsberg.
1508—Fliess et al. vs. Baker.	2168—Burke et al. vs. Tyler.
2278—Sorrens vs. Clark.	2166—Cazade et al. vs. Tyler.
2280—Same vs. Same.	2094—Caverly et al. vs. Altenbrand.
1458—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Chapin et al.	2310—Swartz et al. vs. Levy.
786—Spear vs. Baxter et al.	2332—Strauss vs. Stehr.
2058—Lyon et al. vs. Mance.	1650½—Schubert vs. Appu et al.
1870—Audenrick et al. vs. Wolff.	2224—May et al. vs. Butler.
1752—Sage et al. vs. Randell et al.	2328—May vs. Meyers.
590—Graham vs. McKenzie.	1232½—Chambers vs. Wood et al.
2154—Simon et al. vs. Huot et al.	2334—Ammidown et al. vs. Williams et al.
630—Baker et al. vs. Schlegel.	
1476—West, Bradley & Cary Manuf'g Co. vs. Manhattan M'f'g Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Short Causes.	1697½—Steinhardt et al. vs. Raynor.
2051—Burbank vs. Marshall et al.	1475—Cahn et al. vs. French.
1639—Gunzenhauser, Administrator, &c., vs. Lyons.	1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
2063—Schiessinger vs. Wilcox.	2165—Fliess et al. vs. Tyler.
1875—McLane et al. vs. Schwarzwalder et al.	2167—Bellau et al. vs. Tyler.
1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.	2045—Reitmeyer vs. Rosenbaum et al.
2121—Halstead vs. Hurd.	2267—Kohl vs. Kinkel et al.
2123—National Bank of the Republic, of N. Y., vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.	2339—Russell et al. vs. Prime et al.
1525—Farley et al. vs. Produce Bank.	1813—Klein et al. vs. Kennedy et al.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.	2225—Paton et al. vs. Carll et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Rawson vs. The Columbia Iron and Mfg. Co.	51—Rae vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—Johnston vs. Johnston.	52—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Weed vs. Weed.	53—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—Lewis vs. Russell.	62—Johnston vs. Johnston.
3—Olmstead vs. Wilson et al.	54—Macklin vs. Rinaldo et al.
47—Brague vs. Winter.	
50—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

No. 30—Goldberg vs. Dougherty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Short Causes.	1317—Scranton vs. Osgood.
1432—Ibbotson vs. King et al.	1777—Banzer vs. Hyman.
1566—Green vs. Bates et al.	1757—Higgins et al. vs. Whittaker, Jr.
1678—Connor vs. Smith.	1622—Bennett vs. Dever.
1295—Fielding vs. Waterhouse.	1700—Hering vs. Wood.
1552—Keyhoe vs. Gold Heating Company.	1435—John Russell C. Co. vs. Dieble et al.
1114—Lord et al. vs. Birdsall.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1012½—Roberts vs. Johnson et al.
896—Gasten vs. Waite.	1014—Lord vs. Connor, No. 3.
978—Conant vs. Russell.	1016—Smith et al. vs. Sprague.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.	1018—Rittenaster et al. vs. E. and P. Dispatch.
958—Conklin vs. Chambers.	1020—Carradine vs. Halsey.
996—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1010—Melcher, Executor, vs. Moulton.	1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Daly, and Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
55—Haack vs. Haack.	9—Hatch vs. Churchill.
4—Shields vs. The Mayor, &c.	13—Ferguson vs. Mitchell.
5—Swobada vs. The Mayor, &c.	23—Nilen vs. Warren.
6—Schaffer vs. The Mayor, &c.	24—Selby vs. Selby.
7—Hafner vs. The Mayor, &c.	25—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.
8—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c.	35—Kuhn vs. Miller.
	58—Devine vs. Lawler et al.
	27—Buhl vs. Buhl.
	28—Sahm vs. Buhl.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.	49—McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans.
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller.	1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.	1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1527—Snodgrass vs. Wilcox.	1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor, &c.
1223—Hermann vs. Oberle.	1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.	2105—Ring vs. The Mayor, &c.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devas.	
1215—Greer vs. Gould et al.	
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Judge J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1319—Bartlett vs. Trainor.	1373—Corbett et al. vs. Harris.
1365—Malone vs. West.	1375—Rosenberg vs. Lightstone.
1366—Lane vs. Sheridan, et al.	1376—Cutter vs. Hatch.
1367—Cullen vs. Malone.	1377—Cutter vs. Hatch. et al.
1368—Roeder vs. Sheehy.	1378—Wilson vs. Tilton et al.
1369—Pickhardt vs. Pippey.	1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.
1370—Perkins vs. Noyes.	
1371—Gilbert et al. vs. Page et al.	
1372—Dodge vs. Lewis.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1460—Herstein vs. Fleming.	2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.
1365—Smith vs. Gierke.	2958—Dell vs. Arnold et al.
2319—Bell et al. vs. Hasard.	4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.	1535—Martino vs. Carey et al.
971—Eyba vs. Joseph.	1536—Dolan vs. Reilly.
1179—Walker vs. Worth.	1537—Binder vs. Naum.
282—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.	1538—Schmidt vs. Marchand et al.
1368—Tibbets vs. McCarthy.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1481—Blackwood vs. Williams.	2588—Williams vs. Verhagen.
1471—O'Hara vs. Farley.	1555—Reid vs. Robbins.
372—Ferris et al. vs. Acker.	1556—Rohr vs. Belknap.
1403—Legrain vs. Merrill et al.	1557—Pell vs. Schmidt.
1430—Lindeman vs. Unna.	1558—Pell vs. Gourley et al.
1487—McLaren vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1559—Baldwin et al. vs. Ellinger et al.
	1560—Pratt vs. Ladd et al.
	1562—Bell et al. vs. Brown.
	1563—Freund vs. Kelly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3022—Andreas vs. Daly et al.	1543—Prentiss vs. Feuchtwanger.
2708—Merrill et al. vs. Mann.	1545—Shelton & Osborne Mfg. Co. vs. Smith et al.
1225—Miller vs. Koehler et al.	1547—Johnson et al. vs. Jackson.
2008—Reeve vs. Applegate.	1548—Diehl vs. Harnot et al.
2444—Fellows vs. Raudel et al.	1549—Weyand et al. vs. Diehl et al.
2677—Claude vs. Foley et al.	1550—Brady vs. Smith.
2833—Kahn vs. Gentil.	1551—Blomgoist vs. Squires.
1540—Ray vs. Culbert et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Robinson, Albert Regan, burglary.	Frank Mitzenius, grand larceny.
James Tuit, John Mason, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Thompson, indecent assault.
Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery.	Mark Campbell and others, disorderly house.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.

George Weyman, grand larceny.	Hiram Craft, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Loder vs. Loder; The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart; Anderson vs. Anderson; in the matter of Holt; Burchell vs. Voorhis; in the matter of How; memorandums for counsel.

Browning vs. Browning; in the matter of McConnell; memorandums.

Backman vs. Moore; motion denied with ten dollars costs.

Colligan vs. Fisher; the order of examination is vacated for reasons stated in memorandum.

Campbell vs. Hoye; motion for reference granted. The parties will agree upon the Referee.

Ames vs. Wagner; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied.

Copeland vs. How; Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons; orders granted.

Lion vs. Hushfeld; I think the $100 is a fair compensation for the expenses incurred.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Schmidt vs. Lowren; motion granted upon payment of costs up to the time of service of order to show cause. Memorandum.

McIntyre et al. vs. Wilson; motion granted. Memorandum.

Elwood vs. Gardner, (45,) New-York, (349,) Wood vs. Henry, (40,) New-York, (148,) Margott vs. Thayer; motion denied. Memorandum.

Eldridge et al. vs. Strenz et al.; motion for allowance denied for want of power. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Robinson.

The People ex rel. Stewart vs. Board of Supervisors; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company. Memorandum.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 184.—*French, Trustee, vs. Stewart and Hay et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—The object of the original bill in this case was to set aside a sale of a house and lot in Alexandria which had been made by Hay, as Trustee, to Stewart, and to obtain an account for the profits while held by him. This action was in the State court, and the decree ordered the relief sought. Subsequently, Hay, who was a citizen of Pennsylvania, brought this action to enjoin the use of that decree against him in the State of Pennsylvania, on the ground that he was not served with any process in the suit, and did not know of its pendency, and authorized no one to accept service and appear for him. The Circuit Court granted the injunction, and it is here contended that it had no jurisdiction to issue the order in respect of the proceedings in a State court. The answer is that the injunction was properly issued, because it was not to restrain a suit, but to prevent the abuse of process by parties over which it had jurisdiction.

W. Willoughby for appellant; H. H. Wills for appellees.

No. 185.—*Moore vs. State of Mississippi.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Mississippi. The Grand Jury of the State presented an indictment against Moore for selling a ticket in a lottery and gift enterprise contrary to the statute of the State. The plea was that in issuing the ticket the defendant was acting as the agent of the Mississippi Agricultural and Manufacturing Aid Society, a corporation of the State under the act of 1867, and that by its charter, created prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, the company was entitled to issue the tickets or certificates in question. The judgment was against the defendant, and it is here maintained that it was error, being in violation of the contract made by the State in its act of incorporation, which is protected by this clause of the Federal Constitution prohibiting States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The argument on the other side, in support of the judgment, is that this contract is void for immorality, and is not within the protection of the Constitution of the United States.

P. Phillips for plaintiff in error; T. W. Bartley for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—In the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 105.—John E. Risley, appellant, vs. the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Central Railroad Company, respondents; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 82.—Salmon G. Core, respondent, vs. the Niagara Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Charles Tracy, of counsel for appellant, and by J. E. Dewey for respondents.

No. 99.—In the matter of a petition of William Banta, to vacate assessments; submitted.

No. 34.—Wesley Gould, respondent, vs. Catharine Allison, Administratrix, &c., appellant; submitted for appellant, and argued by W. J. Welsh, of counsel for respondent.

No. 49.—Albert T. Albro, appellant, vs. John G. Figueras, respondent; submitted.

No. 111.—C. M. Farrar et al., respondents, vs. the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, appellants; submitted. S. Hand for respondents.

No. 113.—Ellen O'Reilly, respondent, vs. the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, appellant. Argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by James Troy for respondent.

Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

THE JEWELRY SWINDLE.

FLIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO AND ARREST IN THAT CITY—CONVICTED OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.

George Weyman, jointly indicted with Hiram Kraft, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury, charged with the larceny of a number of gold bracelets. The prisoner was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Russell and defended by Mr. William F. Kintzing. The evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution was to the effect that the accused was engaged in this City during the past year in a branch of the jewelry business; that it was the custom of wholesale dealers in jewelry to allow their customers to take a number of articles, exhibit them to a customer intending to purchase, for the purpose of that customer making a selection, then to pay for the article sold and return the remainder. According to this custom, the prisoner sent an order written by his boy, and signed by the boy with his [the prisoner's] name, to Kuhn & Co., and received in return ten bracelets, valued at $270; that the jewelry was not returned, and the prisoner, having received in a similar manner, from various other dealers, jewelry of the value of about $20,000, returned neither the goods nor the proceeds, but in company with Kraft, his agent, fled to California. Twelve indictments were found against him, as well as an indictment against Kraft, and both were brought here from California on a requisition. The prosecution claimed that the accused used this device to get possession of the property, with the felonious intent at the time, to convert it to his own use, and was, therefore, guilty of constructive larceny. On the part of the prisoner it was contended, (no evidence having been offered in his behalf,) that the evidence for the prosecution had failed to trace the property to the possession of any person other than Kraft, to whom it was delivered by the boy of the accused, that even if it had come into his possession at the time, there was no evidence that he then entertained any fraudulent intent in reference to it, and, therefore, though he may have subsequently formed an intent to convert it to his own use, he could not be convicted of the crime charged against him.

Judge Barrett charged the jury that Messrs. Kuhn & Co. had not parted with title to the property, and, if the jury believed that at the time the accused got possession of it he had the fraudulent intent to convert it to his own use, he was guilty of the charge. The jury returned, after a few minutes' deliberation, a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Kintzing, counsel for the prisoner, said a case was now pending in the Court of Appeals involving the same question of law presented in this; that a decision was expected in a few days, and he asked a delay of sentence until Wednesday morning, to await that decision. The court granted the application and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs.

THE WESTERN UNION FLAG-STAFF.

Yesterday forenoon the attention of large numbers of people in the lower part of the city was attracted to the flag-staff of the Western Union Building, which had been bent considerably out of the perpendicular by the force of the wind, and which swayed to and fro with every passing gust, causing some apprehension. About 1 o'clock, however, the fears of the lookers-on were relieved by the appearance of two men on the platform of the clock tower, who succeeded, after some delay, in attaching a guy-rope to the mast, about twenty feet above the tower, which was afterward secured on the roof of a building on the opposite side of Broadway. All possible chance of its falling being thus obviated, but little attention was afterward excited. The staff is 14 inches in diameter at the base, and 8 inches at the top, and measures 52 feet from the platform of the tower to the vane, which is 15 feet high. It is secured to its place by heavy iron bolts passing through the iron-work of the tower. The gilt arrow of the vane is 10 feet 9 inches long, and the letters indicating the points of the compass are 18 inches long. From the street to the top of the gilt ball it is exactly 296 feet. Before being placed in position the flag-staff was tested by being supported at both ends, while two stout men attempted to bend it by swaying it with their united weights and efforts. The bending of the staff was not entirely owing to the force of the wind, but to the weight of the accumulation of sleet and snow in the interstices, which with the great leverage given by the length of the staff, caused an immense strain at its base.

SEMI-ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the licensed preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Churches was held at St. James Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, yesterday. Rev. Stephen D. Brown, the Presiding Elder of the New-York District, was Chairman, and the Rev. Edward Osborn acted as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. With the exception of "passing on the character" of the preachers, and receiving reports of the work accomplished by them since the previous conference, no business of importance was transacted. On motion of Rev. William Wheatley, action on the report of the Committee on Examination of candidates for preaching licenses, was deferred until to-day. At 5 o'clock they adjourned, to meet again to-day at 9:30, when a larger attendance is expected.

A COLLEGE WITHOUT A FACULTY.

The Faculty and medical officers of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, consisting of A. Liautard, M. D., V. S.; Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D.; Alexander W. Stein, M. D.; Samuel R. Percy, M. D.; J. L. Robertson, M. D., V. S., and F. Le Ray Satterlee, M. D., who have been connected with the college for a greater or less period during the past ten years, and to whose exertions its successful establishment, it is claimed, is due, unanimously resigned their positions on the 10th inst. Difficulties existing in the Board of Trustees of the college have been for the last four months before the courts for settlement. The minority of the board having at present, it is alleged, virtual control of the college, has induced the resignation of the Faculty and medical officers

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

COLOMBIA.

THE UNITED STATES SURVEYING PARTIES AT WORK ON THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The United States surveying party, under Capt. Lull, commenced work on the 20th of January, in search of a canal route across the Isthmus, in the neighborhood of the line of the Panama Railroad. They started from a point on the River Chagres, near the village of Matachin, suitable for the construction of a grand reservoir, and are surveying from there to the Pacific first. This completed, they will return to the same point, and survey to the Atlantic. The Darien Surveying Party under Lieut. Collins started from Aspinwall in the United States steamer Canandaigua on the 28th ult., for the Atrato River. The party will ascend the Atrato to the Napipi in the steam-launch of the Canandaigua, and from there carry out their surveys. After performing this service the Canandaigua will return to Aspinwall, and Capt. Barrett, her commander, will commence the survey of the Chagres River, also in connection with the proposed canal.

The schooner Witch Queen, of the last Cocos Island expedition, has been sold at auction, and was bought by Mr. Henry Schuber, of this place, for $2,700.

News from the interior of the Republic to the 23d ult. is not of much general interest.

Mr. Frank H. Smith has been recognized as United States Consular Agent at Bocas Del Tore.

A new contract has been made for building the Cauca Railroad by Mr. Charles S. Brown, of the United States, which is better thought of than the previous ones, which failed to result in anything.

Dr. Rafael Nunez is the favorite candidate of the Coast States of Columbia for the next President of the Union.

The Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail are again put under separate management on the Isthmus. The change takes place to-day, Feb. 1. Mr. F. C. White, a practical railroad man, who arrived from the North a few weeks ago, is the new Superintendent, and relieves Mr. D. M. Corwine. The latter gentleman continues as agent of the Pacific Mail. The change was deemed advisable by the Directors of both companies.

An arrangement has been come to between the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the South American Steam-ship Company as regards the tariff for freights and passage. They will, in a measure, work into each other's hands, share profits, and cease to be the most bitter of rivals. These two lines ran on the South coast, between Panama and Valparaiso, Chile.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE NEWS GENERALLY FAVORABLE EXCEPT FROM COSTA RICA—INTELLIGENCE FROM GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, AND OTHER PLACES.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The news from the Central American States is favorable, except from Costa Rica, which still fears a repetition of an invasion by Señor Ferandes, who made the attempt on Punta Arenas, and failed.

GUATEMALA.

This Republic continued in a state of profound peace. Various agricultural establishments were being formed in the fertile lands of Costa Cucu and Palmud, which are well situated for the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane. Indian laborers are employed in great numbers. The telegraph had been extended from the capital to Quezaltenango, and from this city would be continued to San Marcos and the port of Champerico, on the Pacific.

NICARAGUA.

Relations between this republic and that of Costa Rica are by no means yet arranged on a friendly basis. According to diplomatic correspondence between the two Cabinets, Nicaragua claims of Costa Rica satisfaction and damages for certain of her citizens and other persons being killed and captured in her territory, which she considers invaded and her sovereignty attacked by some armed forces of Costa Rica in an attempt to pursue and capture some individuals who had been connected with the invasion of Costa Rica under Fernandez. The Costa Rican Minister denies that Nicaragua has any grounds for complaint or damages, more especially as the line of limits has never been fully decided, so that what Nicaragua claims as within her territory is on that debatable zone between the two countries. Nicaragua insists, and further says she recognizes no rights in Costa Rica over the proposed interoceanic canal; and so the matter stands at present.

The newly-elected President of Nicaragua, Señor Chamorro, will take his seat in three months, and from his administration much good to the country is expected, as well as an improvement in the relations between the Republic and Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA.

Papers from this republic assert that peace reigns in the interior and everybody is occupied.

The coffee promises well, but such large prices as ruled last year are not expected. The "situation," as described by the *El Costa Riccnse*, is quite satisfactory for the country in general. The threat of another invasion by Señor Ferandez is the only back cloud on the horizon, but the Government is perfectly aware of what he does, and is prepared for him, if he comes. The railroad is progressing, and the disputes about the loan in London had been satisfactorily arranged. There existed a feeling that Nicaragua favored the plans of Ferandez.

LATER ADVICES FROM THE SAME.

PANAMA, Feb. 1—Noon.—The steam-ship Salvador, from Central American ports, which arrived on the morning of the 1st, brings the following:

NICARAGUA.

President Quadra, of Nicaragua, had sent his message to Congress, which opened its session on the 13th ult. In it he says the relations of the Republic are cordial with all the States of Central America except Costa Rica. The question about the Mosquito King and the message he sent to his council of State at Blewfield was exciting much interest in Nicaurangua. The Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree declaring the Mosquito Territory, including San Juan, to be a part of the Republic, and ordering that the Indians should be watched and made to respect the sovereignty of Nicaragua over it. The Government of San Juan is instructed to see that all Consuls of foreign countries there have the *exequator* of the Nicaraguan Government. In order to promote relations with the Holy See a legation is to be established at Rome. Don Jose de Marcoleta has been named Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua *ad hoc*.

GUATAMALA.

The exequatur has been conceded to Mr. T. J. Potts as Consular Agent of the United States at Jozabal.

SALVADOR.

The press of this Republic is taken up chiefly with the great advance education is making among the people, by means of schools and colleges. In the year 1870 there were only two colleges in all the Republic. Now there are nine in the different Departments.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NOTES FROM PERU, CHILI, ECUADOR, AND BOLIVIA—THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN PERU.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—President Pardo, having succeeded in pacifying the southern part of the republic by the complete defeat of Pierola, returned with the greater part of the forces employed to the capital, where he assumed the supreme command on the 19th ult. In the northern part there still remained some bodies of Montoneros and Pierolaists combined. A vigorously-fought battle took place on the 13th ult. at a plantation in the north belonging to Don Rafael Villanueva, about four leagues from Cajamarca, between these insurgent forces five hundred strong, under the leadership of Don Miguel Iglesias, and Government troops under Col. Aguirre. Although the former occupied a strong position on the summit of the hill, the latter sent two companies of the Callao Regiment to ascend the hill and attack them. This was gallantly done, but in the meantime Iglesias had received reinforcements, and matters began to look unfavorable for the attacking party. Col. Aguirre dispatched couriers to Cajamarca for aid. In the meantime the struggle went on for four hours, the rebels yielding, though slowly, toward another strong point nearer the coast. The aid requested from Cajamarca fortunately arrived in time, in the form of a battalion of the National Guards of Lima, that were stationed at the former city. On arrival at the scene of action they made a brilliant charge with the bayonet, the consequence being the complete rout of the rebels, and their dispersion among the mountain passes and ravines. Iglesias and his brother were wounded, but escaped. Over eighty prisoners were taken, together with a small cannon, much arms and ammunition, and the Paymaster's chest, which contained some $3,000. The telegraph not being in working order, the exact number of the losses on both sides was not yet known at the date of the 20th inst., when the steamer left. It is considered now that the revolution is fairly at an end, and that the followers of Pierola are not likely to make any further resistance either in the North or south of the Republic. Pierola is supposed to have managed to have made good his flight into Bolivia.

Congress was busy discussing the different bills regarding the guano in the southern deposits and the manufacture of nitrate.

The steam-ship Payta, of the Panama Steam Navigation Company, reported lost on a rock in the Bay of Santa, was got off, repaired, and had been brought safely to Callao.

CHILI.

Up to the 9th of January this Republic was at peace, and the Valparaiso papers have it rejoicing in the termination of the revolutions in the Argentine Republic and Peru. Notwithstanding this assertion there evidently exists an amount of unfriendly feeling between the people of Peru and Chili, connected in a great measure with the question of the steamer Talisman, and after that with the demand made by the Peruvian Deputy, Señor Luna, in Congress, that he should be furnished with papers on the following heads: 1st. The instructions sent by the Government of Peru to its legations in Chili and the Argentine Republic. 2d. The notes exchanged with the Minister Plenipotentiary of Buenos Ayes at Lisva. 3d. The instructions to Senator Lavalle on a special and confidential mission.

Peru, says the *Mercurio*, can have no interest, direct or indirect, in the dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic, and as to the report that the Government of President Pardo had offered to Chili armed assistance in case of a quarrel with either England or the Argentines, it is perfectly ridiculous. Chili could fight her own battles, no matter with whom.

An earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the 7th of January.

ECUADOR.

A shock of earthquake occurred on Jan. 18.

BOLIVIA.

The news to the 7th ult. from this republic continues to be of a distressing nature. The latest news brought by some passengers of the steamer Yavari on Lake Titicaca describe matters as having been still worse than that before related. The victims, they said, of those lawless soldiery in La Paz amount to more than 700, including women, children, old men, and pacific citizens. The pillage was carried on for four days uncontrolled. The approach of the division under Gen. Daza had its effect on the soldiers of Quesedo. The latter chief fled to La Paz. Daza shot in Cochabamba various Sergeants, and continued his march on La Paz. On the 4th of January he was at Oruro, fifty leagues from La Paz.

THE CAN-CAN RAID.

THE MANAGER AND DANCERS OF THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE HELD IN BAIL—SCENE IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT.

No little excitement was created in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by the appearance of the sixteen women and five men arrested by Capt. McDonnell in his raid on the can-can dancers at the Metropolitan Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoners were brought from the Eighth Precinct Station-house in custody of Capt. McDonnell and a number of officers, and as they passed up the stairway of the brown-stone building were accosted by their friends, who had congregated in large numbers. The court-room was crowded, and the corridors were filled with a number of those contemptible specimens of the male sex, who live on the proceeds of vice and infamy. The unfortunate actresses presented a sorry appearance. Two or three of the principal dancers wore jewelry and furs in abundance, but the majority were attired in flimsy finery, and presented the appearances of dissipation. The demeanor of the women when brought to the bar was particularly noticeable. A few of them, who were evidently novices in the line of business they had unfortunately chosen, seemed to feel their position keenly, and wept bitterly; but the majority appeared perfectly indifferent to their fate, conducted themselves with brazen effrontery, and joked on the slightest pretext. On being arraigned, the women gave their names as Lottie Anderson, Annie Sherman, Annie Miller, Lizzie St. Clair, Kate Howard, Kate Douglas, Jennie Douglas, Maria Goodman, Louise Miller, Annie Brown, Amelia Deane, Tilly Meehan, Tilly Gilbert, Josie Howard, Nellie Raymond, Rose Duval, Tilly Hawley, and Nellie Young. The male prisoners were Martin Campbell, Manager of the Metropolitan Theatre; John Manning, playwright; Thomas Devere, John Rorke, and Charles Campbell.

On being asked to plead to an indictment for keeping a disorderly house, Mr. Hummel, who appeared for the prisoners, pleaded not guilty, for Campbell and Manning, and asked the Court to discharge the poor dancers, who were merely hired employes of the theatre. They were guiltless, he contended, in the matter, and should not be held responsible for a performance, which he was informed was but the can-can in name, having been divested of its objectionable features.

Recorder Hackett said that if what he read in the papers was true, the performance at the Metropolitan Theatre was a most disgusting one, and should not be tolerated for a moment. These dancers ought to know better than to disport themselves in the manner complained of, and he could not consider them wholly innocent.

On the demand of Mr. Hummel the names of the parties mentioned in the indictment were called out, and it was found that not one of them corresponded with those given by the prisoners. This was explained by Capt. McDonnell, who stated that he had been unable to discover the names of the performers, and had to supply fictitious names to the Grand Jury. Among the names mentioned in the indictment were Jennie Lind and Marie Stuart, and the announcement of the names of these distinguished characters excited considerable merriment among the dancers.

District Attorney Nolan asked that Campbell and Manning be held in $5,000 bail, and the female prisoners in $250 each.

On motion of the prisoners' counsel, Recorder Hackett fixed bail in the case of the male prisoners at $2,500 each, and the female prisoners were each held in $100, the trial being set down for to-day.

The entire batch of prisoners were then taken into the District Attorney's office, where the bail bonds were made out by Recognizance Clerk Denny. Nellie Young, Dolile Emerson, indicted as Maria Ferguson; Louisa Miller, indicted as Ellen Bane, and Ada Freeman, indicted as Marie Stuar', were bailed by Frederick Storman, of No. 316 East Thirteenth street. Kate Douglas, indicted as Louisa Storms, and Amelia Dean, indicted as Eliza Johnson, were bailed by John Furman, No. 141 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D.; Annie Brown, indicted as Jennie Lind, and Sadie Meehan, indicted as Jennie Strong, were bailed by Horace B. Thompson, No. 23 Park row; Kate Howard, indicted as Louisa Bards, and Lizzie St. Clair, indicted as Maggie Thompson, were bailed by William Walsh, No. 326 Third street; Annie Miller, indicted as Kate Miller, was bailed by Wallace Wells, No. 58 East Tenth street; Lillie Raymond, indicted as Jane Coombs; Rose Duval, indicted as Eliza Pratt; Lottie Anderson, indicted as Mary Davis, and Jennie Douglass, indicted as Sarah Jane Maxwell, bailed by George S. Scully, No. 63 Delancey street; Josephine Howard, indicted as Margaret Stuart; Matilda Gilbert, indicted as Carrie Stiles; Maria Goodwin, indicted as Lizzie Blake, bailed by James West, No. 55 Fourth street. The male prisoners being unable to procure bail were all committed to the Tombs, with the exception of Martin Campbell, manager of the theatre, who was permitted by Recorder Hackett to go on his own recognizances until to-day, when his trial will take place. The liberated dancers then left the District Attorney's office, and were joined by their friends, who had patiently waited for them for hours. The scene in the vicinity of the brown-stone building on the exit of the dancers was an unusual one for that locality.

THE PROPOSED GRAIN ELEVATOR.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD WANTS PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE GAS COMPANY, WHICH IS UNWILLING TO GIVE IT UP.

Yesterday, before Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court, application was made on behalf of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of a piece of property now belonging to the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, and which it is claimed is necessary for the chartered purposes of the railroad company. The property in question consists of a piece of ground lying between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, west of Eleventh avenue, and adjoining property already owned by the road. Under the charter of the railroad company it is provided that they shall have the right to acquire title to such property as may become necessary for the purposes for which the company was chartered and the road constructed. This piece of property, it is c'aimed, is necessary in order to construct a turn-out or curve track, so as to allow the trains to approach grain elevators to be used by the company. The railroad company was represented by Messrs. H. H. Anderson and Frank W. Loomis, and the Metropolitan Gas-light Company by ex-Judge Fancher and Stephen P. Nash. It was urged on behalf of the railroad company that this property was not only necessary to its purposes, and should be appropriated thereto under the terms of its charter, but that such appropriation was vitally necessary to the commercial interests of the City; that a curve constructed on the property at present owned by the company for the purpose of allowing trains to reach the elevator would have a radius of but about 160 feet, whereas to properly facilitate the uses of such a curve, it should have a radius of 500 feet, or nearly so, and to give it that the property sought to be acquired from the gas company is necessary; that the property in question is not necessary to the gas company, nor is it now used by it, but is rented out to private persons who use it for the purpose of the receipt and storage of oil transported by the railroad company.

On the part of the gas company it is claimed that the property is not, as required by the Railroad act, necessary for the purposes of the road as authorized by its charter; that, in fact, it is intended to construct a hog-pen and a calf-pen there; that the ground at present owned by the railroad is sufficient for all purposes of switches, turn-outs, curves, &c., and the defendant being a chartered company, does not come under the law of eminent domain, and its property cannot be taken without an act of the Legislature. Further argument on the application will be heard to-day.

ASSESSING CHURCH PROPERTY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, Mr. Elliot Sandford made application for an order vacating an assessment imposed on four lots on Seventy-fourth street, owned by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. Sandford contended, in support of his motion, that the Assessors could not impose an assessment greater than one-half the valuation or appraisal of the lots by the Commissioners of Taxes, and the latter having fixed the value in their annual record of assessments at nothing, and marked their record exempt, the Board of Assessors were bound thereby. The motion was opposed by Mr. William Barnes on behalf of the City, and Judge Lawrence took the case under consideration.

VIGOROUS CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LAW IN DETAINING THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS—THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN BEFORE A MAGISTRATE—EX-MAYOR HALL ADDRESSES MAYOR WICKHAM ON THE SUBJECT.

On Tuesday of last week the alleged robbers of the Adams Express Company, Daniel Hanry, John Sweeney, and James Drew, were arrested by Detectives Warlow, King, and Lyon, of the Central Office, and confined in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house. On the Wednesday morning following they were transferred to cells at the Central Office, and it was not until Monday that they were arraigned for examination, when they were taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court. On Sunday evening a well-dressed woman served a notice upon the Board of Police, signed by ex-Mayor Hall, demanding that his clients should be taken before a Police Magistrate on Monday morning, and threatening to prefer charges before Mayor Wickham against all concerned in the detention of the prisoners for violation of section 52 of the charter, which provides that each member of the Police force, under penalties, shall immediately upon arrest convey in person the offender before the nearest magistrate. This threat he carried into execution by addressing the following communication to Mayor Wickham:

To the Mayor of New-York City:

The undersigned submits the following charges against the Police Commissioners and Superintendent of Police:

CHARGE I. That they have violated with willfulness and knowledge section 52 of the charter, which makes stringent provisions against the undue detention of parties arrested.

Specification 1. That causing the arrest of John Sweeny, Daniel Haury, and James Drew, on the 5th of February, they did not, during the two following days, take them before the nearest or any Magistrate; but without authority of law privily confined them, and in a manner forbidden by the common law and the Statutes of this State; one of the said prisoners, when finally brought before a Magistrate, being honorably discharged as innocent.

CHARGE II.—That they were guilty of official oppression toward the prisoners.

Specification 1. They refused to allow members of the families of the said prisoners to visit them even in presence of officers of the law.

Specification 2. They refused to allow Margaret Sweeny, of No. 26 Rector street, to take a message to her brother, John Sweeny, one of said prisoners, from counsel whom she had employed.

Specification 3. They left such instructions on departing from head-quarters, on the afternoon of Feb. 6, that these prisoners were thereby prevented from receiving an unsealed, open message from their counsel until the following morning.

CHARGE III. That the Superintendent was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1. That on the 6th of February he used in his office-chambers to Margaret Sweeny (the before-mentioned) language in substance and purport as follows: "You can go away and tell your counsel I'll send *him* as well as your brother to State Prison;" also, that he would keep the prisoners as long as he saw fit, and let no one see them.

Respectfully submitted,
A. OAKEY HALL, No. 291 Broadway.

FEB. 9, 1875.

In addition to the foregoing letters, a more lengthy communication was submitted by Mr. Hall to the Mayor, containing details in substance as follows: There have been for many years on the statute-book provisions at present constituting section 52 of the charter, which are as follows: "Each member of the Police force, under the penalty of ten day's fine or dismissed from the force, at the discretion of the board, shall immediately upon an arrest, convey in person the offender before the nearest sitting Magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law." "If the arrest is made during the hours that the Magistrate does not regularly hold court, or if the Magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained in a station-house or precinct thereof until the next regular public sitting of the Magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. "And it shall be the duty of the said board from time to time to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted, subject, however, to the order of the court committing the person arrested." Mr. Hall states that he is perfectly familiar with these provisions, as he held the office of District Attorney when they were first placed upon the statute-book. They were originated, he says, "as a remedy for the mischievously oppressive star-chamber procedure which had characterized the first Municipal Police system whereof Mr. Matsell was head. Unable, eighteen years ago, as now, to successfully manœuvre for public advantage any constitutional ideas in detecting crime, his tactics with regard to the latter object were of the nature of "stool pigeonry" and "squealing pressure." Such tactics, continues Mr. Hall, "are very familiar to the citizens of the European Continent, but, happily, not known in the United States or England." The counsel avers that on Saturday morning last, at 9 o'clock, the nearest Magistrate was holding court within half a mile of the Police Head-quarters. But not only were the prisoners not taken before him at that hour, but attempts were immediately made in the Police Head quarters to compel them to confess. Even before the hour for the sitting of a Magistrate had arrived, one of the Head-quarter turnkeys had advised Sweeny to confess." Haurey was changed to three or four different cells while under arrest. During the whole of Saturday attempts were made by the wife of Haurey, the father of Drew, and the sister of Sweeny to meet their relatives; but permission was discourteously refused, Sweeney (as he testified before the Magistrate afterward) being permitted to look at his sister at a distance, and a like permission accorded to Mrs. Haurey. "It appears from the evidence before the Police Magistrate that the Superintendent of Police, and, of course, with the knowledge and permission of the Commissioners of Police, held a sort of star-chamber inquisition over Sweeney, in the official chamber, and there pressed him to make statements, and took down in writing all that he said. At this time, however, Sweeney had not made, and did not make, a confession. At the same hour, says Mr. Hall, a Magistrate was holding court. It was impossible during Saturday to issue a writ of habeas corpus, because the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which alone on that day had jurisdiction to issue such a writ, was not open for seal and signature. At 10 o'clock Saturday night, counsel says he caused an open note to be written in care of the Police authorities, directed to the three prisoners, informing them that their friends had employed counsel in their behalf, and sent a verbal request by the sister of the prisoner Sweeney that it should be immediately forwarded to them. This was not delivered until Sunday morning.

All kinds of devices, the counsel avers, were used to compel Haurey to confess. Finally, after forty-eight hours of confinement, and there still being a neglect to take the prisoners on Sunday morning before the magistrate, whom counsel believes held court at the usual hours, Sweeny did, he says, make a kind of confession, although he had previously refused and declared his innocence. About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it became known that counsel was in earnest, and had announced, in the interest of the public, an intention of laying all these matters before the Mayor, the Superintendent sent a note, asking when counsel would have an examination, thereby according unto counsel, on Sunday, as a favor, what had all through Saturday, and early on Sunday morning, been a legal right of a most sacred character to the clients, under section 52 of the charter.

The object to be attained by all these proceedings of duress, and of this violation of that section, was, of course, to compel through confession a discovery of the fruits of crime, to force evidence, and to secure probably some contingent reward. At the time of the arrest of these parties, counsel concedes that there was absolutely no evidence against them, and their arrest was as arbitrary as any that has ever occurred in criminal jurisprudence.

Counsel concludes by stating that, acting in the belief that the outrageous violation of both the letter and spirit of this section by the neglect to enact the proper rules, and by the flagrant refusal to take the prisoners before a Magistrate, demands, at the outset, of the recently avowed new detective departure of the Police, an investigation, and volunteers to produce witnesses, or freely appear as counsel, and prosecute the specifications as well against the Superintendent as the Commissioners of Police, who were, he avers, cognizant of the action of their executive officer.

LIABILITY OF OFFICIAL BONDS.

In the case in which the Government sued the official bond of Benjamin F. Camp, Jr., a Paymaster in the Navy, to recover an alleged deficiency in his accounts, Judge Blatchford yesterday directed a verdict for the Government for $6,210 88, being the full amount claimed, except a small sum which Camp had lost by being obliged to convert a currency draft into gold. The court refused any allowance for the $1,000 stolen from Camp, holding that his bond was given for the "safe-keeping of the money," and that his only remedy was to apply to the Secretary of the Navy, or bring suit in the Court of Claims for reimbursement. The surety on the bond was George C. Byrne, a Westchester County farmer.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday. In regard to the application of Peter Seery and other property-owners for a new pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, East River, the Executive Committee presented a resolution denying the same, in accordance with the suggestion of the Engineer in Chief, who doubted the expediency of the project. The committee also presented a resolution empowering the officers of the board to execute a lease with the Manhattan Real Estate Association for the first loft of the building Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street for a term of five years from May 1, at a yearly rent of $8,000. The premises are to be used as offices by the board and the clerical staff connected therewith. The change of location in the head-quarters of the department will be the means of saving to the annual appropriation, in the item of rents, $7,000, the sum of $15,000 being demanded and paid for the offices now occupied. Commissioner Budd offered a resolution that all action on the subject matter of the resolution adopted Feb. 4, whereby the Counsel to the Corporation was directed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature for reducing the width of South street to 140 feet instead of 200, be suspended until further action of the board. Mr. Budd, in his preamble to the resolution, stated that any alteration in the bulkhead or pier lines as now adopted, without mature deliberation, would be unwise.

The resolution was lost on the yeas and nays being called for.

LABOR TROUBLES.

PROLONGED STRIKE OF THE BROWN-STONE CUTTERS—VIOLENCE COMMITED BY THE STRIKERS.

The employes in the brown-stone finishing yard of Messrs. Tate & Osborne, at the foot of Ninety-second street, East River, are out on strike, ostensibly for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law. The strike originated in the ruling of the Journeymen Brown-stone Cutters' Association, which prohibits its members from working for less than $4 50 for a day's work of eight hours. Mr. Osborne, of the firm previously mentioned, yesterday stated to a TIMES reporter that, as his firm had large contracts on hand and could employ many more men than they do at present, they had engaged some men who applied for work at a less sum than the established rate. These parties, after about a week's labor, had become dissatisfied, and had made a complaint to the Brown-stone Cutters' Association, who fined Messrs. Tate & Osborne $100, with a notice that, in default of its payment, the men in the employ of the latter would be ordered on strike. The firm paid the fine, under protest, as their business at that time demanded constant attention. It was not long before another fine of $100 was imposed upon the firm, upon complaint of an employe, a member of the society, who claimed that he had been defrauded of a day's wages. Compliance with the demand was in this instance refused, and the men, acting under instructions from the association, went on strike. Mr. Osborne then proceeded to employ non-society men, and soon had a force of twenty-three men at work. They are paid the same rate of wages, and work the same number of hours as the malcontents, but Mr. Osborne stated that under no circumstances would he again employ society men. The men in this line of business employed in Newark and Philadelphia receive only $2 50 for a day's work of ten hours, and even in Albany the men employed in the erection of the Capitol receive but $3 60 per day's work of ten hours. Under these circumstances, Mr. Osborne stated that the arbitrary rules of the Brown-stone Cutters' Association would eventually effect one of two measures—the disbandment of that organization, or the removal of business in that department, to other cities. Last Saturday evening as Daniel Kelahan, employed as a cartman by Messrs. Tate & Osborne, was conveying a load of stone from the yards of that firm to the corner of Tenth avenue and Fiftieth street, he was assaulted by two society men, one of whom struck him in the face with a sharp-pointed instrument, and knocked him down. He was unable to identify the parties, and no arrests have been made. Mr. Osborne stated that he had received several communications containing threats to burn his property, &c., but he had thus far paid no attention to them.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The following letter was sent to the Legislature in favor of the court by Hon. E. D. Morgan:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

Hon. William H. Robertson, Chairman Judiciary Committee, Senate Chamber, Albany:

DEAR JUDGE: The amendment to the Arbitration act, asked for by the merchants of this port, through the Chamber of Commerce, is one which, in my opinion, commends itself to the enlightened and favorable consideration of the Legislature. With great public spirit, the Chamber of Commerce undertake to furnish rooms, light, and fuel for the Arbitration Tribunal as long as it shall exist; and the proposed amendment, simply to pay the salaries of the Arbitrator and Clerk at the County expense, will, in connection with the offer of the Chamber, make a permanent provision for the maintenance of the tribunal, which will be greatly for the public benefit, and on most economical terms.

The business done by this tribunal is of a character which never finds its way into the courts, and yet it needs a place. Such a tribunal or court is a necessity of commerce, and New-York has been among the last of the great cities of the world to provide one. Already it has attracted the attention of other cities in our country, which feel the need of a similar institution, and has placed our Metropolis in the lead in legislation for the benefit of trade and commerce in this country—the position which she ought always to occupy. And it would be indeed a pity to see the tribunal extinguished, just as it has demonstrated its usefulness, for the lack of that legislative support which alone can continue it.

It should be remarked that the suggested amendment merely puts the subject on the foundation originally proposed by the Chamber, which was altered by the last Legislature so as to throw the whole expense entirely upon the Chamber. The Chamber, convinced of the great value of the tribunal to the commerce of the port, was equal to the emergency, and raised the funds with which to put the tribunal into operation and pay its expenses for the first year. This was most liberal and unparalleled, and the benefit of it has been enjoyed by the public. But the Chamber is without income sufficient to meet such a continuous expense, and as the tribunal is not confined in its jurisdiction to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, but is open to all the commercial and mercantile classes of this port, it seems only just that the amendment should become a law. Very respectfully yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

THE COLD WEATHER.

RECENT EXPERIENCES AT OGDENSBURG.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* of the 8th inst. has these statements: "The mercury descended to 34° below zero, and was there at 6 A. M. Sunday. At 9 A. M. it was 20° below, and at no time during the day did the mercury rise higher than 4° below zero. Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, the mercury stood 24° below zero. There is good crossing on the St. Lawrence via the ice all the way from the Johnstown Bay to Lake Ontario."

THE COLD JANUARY IN ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of Feb. 3, says: "The feature of the past month, which stands out conspicuously in the experience of all, was its unparalleled temperature. The record of sixteen years, and the records of Fort Snelling in the printed documents of the Senate, extending back forty-two years, show no such extreme of cold as has been sent to us in the past month. Its mean temperature was 2½° below. The lowest in sixteen years recorded in these reports was 4⅓° above zero. The lowest in the Fort Snelling records was in January, 1857, 2⅓° below zero. With all this severity we cannot call the month an unpleasant one. The amount of snow was below the average. It has proved sufficient for good sleighing. Several observations yielded results as follows:

	Degrees.
Maximum of the month, 1st	24
Minimum of month, 8th	—29
Highest daily mean, 23d	15 1-3
Lowest daily mean, 14th	—18½
Greatest daily range, 19th	23
Least daily range, 12th	4
Range of the month	53
Mean temperature of the month	2.59
Mean cloudiness of the month	4.9
Mean force of the wind	2.3

Snow was observed to fall on nine days, depositing seven and one-half inches of snow, yielding seventy hundredths of an inch of water. The days of clear weather were equal to seventeen. The winds were chiefly from the S. W. and S."

A CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Turner Chess, a section of the New-York Turnverein, a chess tournament was started at the chess-rooms, at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, yesterday. Eighteen competitors were entered for the contest, each of whom has to play three games with each of the other contestants. At the close of the contest, which will probably not be before the latter part of next month, four prizes will be distributed to the best players.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 11, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the premises No. 12 Laight street and No. 404 Canal street, embracing a lot 25 by 47.10 by 31 by 32, running through from street to street named, 174.11 feet east of Varick street, with a three-story brick and a small frame house thereon, for $11,600; also the three-story brick house, with lot 23 by 75, No. 113 Thompson street, west side, 79 feet south of Prince street, for $9,000. Both pieces of property were bought by E. C. Richards. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 98.9, with bulkhead, wharfage rights, &c., located on the East River, south-west corner of Thirty-eighth street, for $13,100, to Simon Bernheimer and David Jones. The attendance at the Exchange, owing probably to the storm, was light, and the above was all the business transacted.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Auctions at the Exchange are expected to occur to-day as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame house, with lot 20 by 80, on Robbins avenue, north-east corner of Lexington street, Wilton, Twenty-third Ward. Also, similar sale, Silas B. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 25 by 241 by 25 by 236, on Railroad avenue, east side, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, and a plot 50 by 150 on the same avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Eleventh street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick house, 1 frame house, and lot, No. 12 Laight st., n. s., and No. 404 Canal st., s. s., 174.11 ft. e. of Varick st., lot running through from street to street, 25x47.10x31x32	$16,600
1 three-story brick house and lot No. 113 Thompson st., w. s., 79 ft. s. of Prince st., lot 23x75	9,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 lot, bulkhead, wharf, &c., East River, s. w. corner of 38th st., lot 25x98.9	$13,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Greenwich st, w. s., lot 4, map Ald'n. &c., New-York, made by Amos Cowing, (1813;) John S. Giles, and William Post, Executors, and Margaret Post, widow, to Henry Smith and Thomas R. McNell	$40,000
Water st., (No. 364,) 18.9x66; H. P. Harksen to Annie Larkin	11,000
11th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of av. B, 25x94.9; G. Hoerber to Louis Schoenfeld	22,000
31st st., (East, No. 32,) s. s., 25x98.9; James C. Voorhees, Referee, to David Louderback	19,600
60th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Hannah J. Falls, wife of Isaac L., to Wilhelmina C., wife of Charles R. Lauterjung	29,000
157th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x194.2; Mary, wife of Samuel Jenness, to Mayor, &c., City of New-York	5,000
Robbins av., w. s., south ½ of lot No. 171, on map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 25x157; A. Sommick to Anne M. Harbeck	1,000
1st av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 76th st, 110x70, irregular; L. Ranney to A. M. Leaycraft	80,000
4th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 127th st., 50x90, New-York City; Prospect av., s. w. corner Cedar st., 100x400, Islip Village; Prospect av., s. e. corner Cedar st., 100x400, Islip Village; Alexander F. Kircheis, Referee, to Peter J. Uihlein	13,700
4th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 127th st., 50x90; P. J. Uihlein to Mary M. Henning, widow	13,500
7th av., e. corner 147th st., 99.11x100; Elizabeth Leyn to A. C. Brown	28,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

College place, n. w. corner Park place, 15x132.3; Alexander H. Wallis, Referee, to Isidor and Simon Wormser	$38,800
Houston st.; William Kirchner to Joseph Mayer	8,000
Varick st., No. 209, no dimension; William Kirchner to J. Mayer	300

LEASES RECORDED.

Cedar st., Nos. 34, 36, 38; 5 years, per year	$3,000
Grove st., No. 41, 25.6x86; 6 years, per year	1,600
Sullivan st., Nos. 155, 157, 159, brewery 10 years; for first 5 years, per year, $4,000; next 5 years, per year	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.—Nos. 15, 19 East 48th st.; Nos. 16, 22 West 52d st.; Nos. 7, 8, 18, 24 West 53d st.; Nos. 1, 19 East 53d st.; Nos. 19, 41 West 56th st.; Nos. 13, 19 East 57th st.; Nos. 7, 11 West 57th st.; No. 22 West 58th st. Also, on 5th av., Nos. 463, 469, 624, 744, 746, and 781. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT WIDE HOUSE AND grounds for sale on the crown of Murray Hill, one of the widest and most costly houses in the City; lot 50 feet wide; furniture, paintings, &c., elegant and expensive; will be sold as it stands, viz.: House, grounds, furniture, works of art, &c., for $50,000 less than cost, family about leaving the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st; house, 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN.
OWNERS wishing to SELL or RENT HOUSES and STORES solicited to furnish particulars.
OFFICE No. 14 PINE St.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 16th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT AIKEN, S. C., four acres of land in the centre of the town, surrounded by broad avenues; large, handsome, newly-furnished house, 96x38; piazza, 80 feet; furnace, bath-room, and water-closet; parlor, dining and thirteen bed-rooms; large stable and servants' sleeping building; large fruit, flower, and vegetable garden. Address E. J. WOOLSEY, 49 West 25th st., New-York.

AT NEW-HAMBURG.—FOR SALE OR TO let, fully furnished, a country seat consisting of about sixty acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; a large dwelling, tenant-house, stable, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTY-five acres; eighteen miles (near station) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; good buildings; rent $480; house furnished. Address Lock-box B Jersey City Post Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 38 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—NO. 14 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, near the square.—House three and a half stories and basement, newly decorated and painted throughout; new furnace and Croton fixtures. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, No. 221 Canal st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—ON MURRAY ST., NEAR COLLEGE place, five-story store, 25x85, $2,800; also five lofts corner Gold and Frankfort sts., $1,200; No. 331 Pearl st., $2,000. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., as special agents. Lists, with full particulars, can be had at either office. No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT AT LENOX, MASS.—A DESIRABLE house for the season or a term of years. Apply to Mrs. WM. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison av., City.

TO LET—BUILDING CORNER PARK ROW AND Ann st. Inquire of A. & L. NEILSON, 70 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
Drexel Building,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW STORES TO LET.—STORES JUST COMpleted and suited to wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce business, in Reade, east of Greenwich st. Apply to
R. L. & . . STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THE store, basement, dwelling, and rear building No. 838 Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFfice, corner Broadway and Park place; the most desirable location in City, at very low rents. Apply on premises, over Broadway Bank, Room No. 14.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS IN CANAL ST., OPposite Earle's Hotel, running through to Walker st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S residence in an unexceptionable neighborhood, for which payment will be made in Chicago real estate first mortgages, ten per cent. semi-annual interest bonds, interest payable in New-York. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A VERY SMALL HIGH-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in good order, and not above 34th st. Address, with full particulars, rent, &c., M. B., Box No. 5,459 Post Office.

PRINTING.

SMALL JOB PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE cheap, or half interest to right party. Address JOB PRINTER, Station D, City.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets Jan. 1, 1874, at cost $4,284,068 00

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received	$933,115 12	
Interest received and accrued	292,966 59	1,226,081 71
Total		$5,510,149 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and endowments	$258,318 00	
Dividends allowed to reduce payments	274,389 39	
Surrendered and canceled policies	96,902 65	
Reinsurance, &c.	17,859 49	
Commissions, salaries, &c.	125,966 46	
Taxes, advertising, &c.	42,915 15	826,351 14
Assets at cost		$4,683,798 57

ASSETS.

United States Five and Six per Cent. bonds, Philadelphia and other city loan, mortgage, seven per cent. railroad bonds, bank and other stocks	$1,493,381 75
Mortgages, all first liens	1,926,898 50
Premium notes secured by policies	646,552 85
Loans on collaterals, &c.	70,544 54
Balances in hands of agents	15,437 94
Premiums on policies not reported	58,424 16
Deferred payments on policies in force, due in 1875	38,996 50
Scrip dividends purchased	203,156 33
Interest due and accrued on loans	67,882 58
Cash on hand and in trust companies	90,501 17
Real estate owned by the company	251,075 16
Furniture at home office and agencies	12,711 86
Total	$4,875,563 34

LIABILITIES.

Death losses, &c. not yet due	$92,500 00	
Reinsurance reserve, four per cent., Actuary's table	3,915,806 00	
Scrip dividends outstanding	256,770 00	4,265,136 00
* Surplus for policy-holders, four per cent. basis		$610,427 34
Number of policies in force		8,226
Amount at risk		$24,517,115 00

* The Penn has the largest ratio of surplus to liabilities of any Mutual Life Company in the country.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President. H. S. STEPHENS, Second Vice President.
JAMES H. LANGFORD, Agent, No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

$50, $100, $200, $500
INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES
often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.
Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold
BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

LONG ISLAND CITY
7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.
Interest payable March and September at the MARINE BANK. Principal payable Sept. 1, 1900.
Long Island City includes Astoria, Ravenswood, Hunter's Point, and part of Newtown.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 23 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be legally presented, will be held at the offices of the company, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.
The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.
WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., for sale below par.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., SOLD BY AUCtion. Special and liberal terms made with executors. Office No. 14 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—15,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF the City of Dallas, Texas.
F. W. TILLEY, JR. & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues an denominations bought and sold direct at current mar ket rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classe of investors and institutions, and for immediate de livery; and all business connected with investments i Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collectio of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.
All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American an foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit ac counts received.
FISK & HATCH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELE GRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AN CALIFORNIA.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places o Amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thor oughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the ver best localities in Philadelphia, and will, undoubtedly realize 50 per cent. of its purchase money as prof within the first year. The property is steadily increas ing in value. One quarter of the purchase money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mort gage at six per cent. interest. For particulars addres F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—$10,000 MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY valued at $30,000, situated in Westchester County adjoining New-York City limits.
WM. M. THOMAS, No. 508 6th av.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CASH CAPITAL $200,00
SURPLUS 301,09
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PE CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and afte MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SAT URDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morn ing of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid on Ohio and Mississippi pre ferred stock March 1, 1875, at the office of the com pany, No. 52 William st., New-York.
The transfer-books will close at 2 P. M. Feb. 18, and reopen March 1, at 10 A. M. By order,
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRAN CISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—OPERA-GLASS, $15 REWARD—SUPPOSED between 5th av. and 42d st., or Park Theatre, Broad way and 22d st., or in omnibus; Chevalier maker shell case, gilt mountings and pat nt hinge; outside case purple velvet. Finder returning the same to No 312 Madison av. will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

LOST OR STOLEN.—BANK BOOK NO. 78,506 and three others, of the Emigrant Industrial Sav ings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the bank, No. 51 Chambers st.
THOMAS FOX, Depositor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bank ruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WIL LIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bank rupts.—Notice is hereby given that John L. Cadwalader heretofore appointed trustee of the estates of Anson G. P. Dodge, William J. Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield bankrupts, (lately carrying on business in New-York Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick Ga., under the firm name of Dodge & Co.) and to whom the said bankrupts conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatso ever for the benefit of their creditors, under and in accordance with the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, has resigned from said trust, and by an indenture bearing date the 7th day of December, 1874, conveyed, trans ferred, and delivered to John J. Macdonald, his succes sor in said trust, all his right, title, and interest in and to said trust property, as such trustee, and all the estate and effects whatsoever of said bankrupts. All persons indebted to said Anson G. P. Dodge, William J Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said John J. Macdonald, trustee, at his office Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, in the City of New-York and all persons having claims against them, or either of them, or said firm, are notified to make proof thereof as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 93 Nassau street, (Bennett Building,) New-York.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1875.
JOHN J. MACDONALD, Trustee.
f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and THOMAS A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—Notice is here by given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Gusthal, one of the above-named bankrupts in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and cer tificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1875.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bank ruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. KIM MEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bank rupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his es tate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of Febru ary, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LAWBY, Bankrupt.—In Bank ruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Lawby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the deliv ery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bank ruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE third day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNARD McCLOSKEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.